

Sheriff..... Geo. P. Owe.
Clerk..... James J. Cullen.
Register..... John J. Patterson.
Treasurer..... John J. Patterson.
Prosecuting Attorney..... O. Palmer.
Judge of Probate..... O. Palmer.
C. C. Com. O. Palmer.
Surveyor..... A. E. Newman.

South Branch..... Charles Kellogg.
Heaver Creek..... Frank Loo.
Maple Forest..... Wm. S. Chalker.
Grayling..... Henry A. Hansen.
Frederick..... Wellington Ballerou.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Pastor, Howard Golds. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 3:45 p. m. Thursday, Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday, 8 a. m. o'clock and Y. P. S. C. D. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month. Rev. Fr. G. Goodhouse.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 255, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, before the fall of the moon.

J. Z. Hux, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

CHARLES INGRAM, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. F. Eickhoff, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120, meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. Taylor, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, T. O. O. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening.

M. E. Simpson, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evening in W. R. C. hall.

Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening.

T. Nolan, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 53, meets Wednesday evening or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. John Leese, W. M.

MISS ETTA GOVARTY, Sec.

COUNT GRAYLING, I. O. F. No. 700, meets second and last Wednesday in each month.

E. Matson, R. S.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 520, L. O. T. M., meets first and third Friday of each month.

Mrs. James Woodburn, Lady Com.

Mrs. MAUDE MALANFANT, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.

M. Hanson, K. of R. S.

C. C. Wescott, C. C.

GAERFIELD CIRCLE, No. 15, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.

MAURIE SUTHER, President.

ENNA WAINWRIGHT, Secretary.

NOTHES & TEACHERS' SOCIETY meet in the High School room every alternate Thursday at 8:30 p. m.

Mrs. H. J. Osborne, President.

Mrs. W. J. Hoover, Secretary.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.

Residence: first door north of Avalanche office.

C. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveying, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

H. H. WOODRUFF, Attorney-at-Law.

Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich.

Wednesday noon until Thursday noon, each week.

Can be found there days at Opera House Building, Roscommon, Mich.

METHUEN IS CAUGHT.

FAMOUS BRITISH GENERAL CAPTURED BY BOERS.

Wounded and Made Prisoner in a Fight with Delarey Near Wynburg—Three English Officers and 38 Men Killed—Burghers Get Guns and Haggages.

Great Britain has suffered a terrible reverse in South Africa. Gen. Methuen, one of England's famous soldiers, and a force of 1,100 men under his command, met defeat at the hands of the Boer general, Delarey. Methuen himself was wounded and taken prisoner and four guns were captured from the British. The news of the defeat was announced in the House of Commons Monday by Secretary of War Brodrick. It was one of the most sensational statements ever made to Parliament.

Secretary Brodrick read a dispatch from Gen. Kitchener announcing the reverse. The troops under Paris were moving in two columns, those with the ox wagons moving an hour ahead of those with the mules. When the Boers attacked shortly after dawn, the mules stampeded and all the mules and wagons, with a terrible mixture of mounted men, rushed past the ox wagons. Efforts to check them were unavailing. Paris collected 400 men, but after a gallant but useless defense, the enemy rushed them. Methuen was wounded in the thigh and Paris, being surrounded, surrendered at 10 o'clock in the morning. Three officers and thirty-eight men were killed and five officers and seventy-two men wounded. Two hundred men were missing.

After reading the bad news Secretary Brodrick added a word of apology for the defeated British general, "Methuen," he said, "has been conducting operations for two years in a difficult country. His failure to retake Kimberley did not reflect to his discredit." In the House of Lords Lord Raglan, Under Secretary of War, dramatically read the telegram with the details of the dispatch. Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the army, and who had many important successes while in command in South Africa, made a speech and endorsed Methuen's "success throughout the war."

The scene of the battle between Methuen and Delarey is in the southwestern part of the Transvaal, in the vicinity of Mafeking. Methuen's starting point, Wynburg, is in the Orange Free State, and his destination, Lichtenburg, is in the Transvaal, not many miles from Mafeking. Methuen had nearly completed his march of more than 100 miles when the Boers stopped him.

General Methuen's Career. Lord Paul Methuen has long been credited with being one of the best tacticians in the army. Early in the South African war he was given command of the division of the British army which started to the relief of Kimberley. After Mafeking, he met with great success until he struck the Modder river, where the famous Boer general, Cronje, was waiting for him. The battle of Magersfontein followed and resulted in a virtual defeat for the British; for their advance was checked. The British loss in this battle was one of the heaviest of the war. Gen. Wainwright was among the killed. Lord Roberts relieved Methuen. His defeat of Cronje and the surrender of the Boer leader made Roberts' famous march to Bloemfontein and Pretoria possible. Gen. Methuen returned to England, but after a rest he returned to the field and has since commanded a small division under Lord Kitchener.

Commandant Delarey, next to De Wet, is one of the best of the Boer fighters. Delarey issued a proclamation last fall, following close on the heels of one issued by Lord Kitchener, in which the latter called on all Boers to surround by Sept. 15, Delarey's proclamation was brief. He called on the Boers to disregard Kitchener's threats and fight to the end.

ANTI-TRUST LAW VOID. Supreme Court Declares Illinois Statute Unconstitutional.

The United States Supreme Court has handed down a decision holding that the Illinois anti-trust statute is unconstitutional. It is stated in the decision that the law is void because of the provision exempting agricultural products and live stock.

This decision is of the utmost interest, not only to the people of Illinois, but to corporations which desire to do business in the State. The judgment was rendered in the case of Thomas Connolly and others against the Union Sewer Pipe Company of Ohio, and was delivered by Justice Harlan.

Outside of the Texas statute the Illinois anti-trust law has been the most stringent in the country and many corporations have moved headquarters to other States to avoid it. Hundreds of cases are in the courts against corporations for failing to comply with various provisions of the anti-trust statute, and these cases will be affected by this decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court upholds an opinion handed down by Judge Kohlsaat in January, 1900. The Illinois jurist based his opinion on the same ground as the higher court, taking exception to the section which exempts from its provisions the agriculturist and stock raiser. Judge Kohlsaat held that the statute was tainted with class and special legislation and was in contravention of both the federal and State constitutions. In his decision the judge refused to confine his finding to the clause in question, but placed the ban on the entire act, which is known as the Illinois anti-trust law of 1893.

Notes of Current Events. Influenza epidemic in London. Greenville, Miss., was searched for \$100,000. Snow slide killed Richard Hovey, 18, Fishers, Colo. Miss Stone suffered much while in the hands of brigands. William G. Wadman-drove, a Chicago broker, is insolvent. Owe \$92,000. Attorney George Clabber, St. Joseph, Mo., committed suicide by shooting. Turkey contends that she is not responsible for the kidnapping of Miss Stone.

LET METHUEN GO.

Boers Magnanimously Release the Captured British General.

Secretary Brodrick announced in the British House of Commons Thursday afternoon that Lord Methuen had been released by Gen. Delarey. Terms of the release were not stated in the information laid before the Commons by Secretary Brodrick. The general's condition is favorable. Mr. Brodrick added that the exchange of Gen. Methuen for Commandant Krizinger had not been contemplated.

The release of Gen. Methuen has caused more excitement in England than did his capture. Gen. Delarey's action in sending a captured and wounded general of high rank into an enemy's lines would have been remarkable under any circumstances. Under the circumstances prevailing in South Africa it is amazing.

Gen. Methuen ranked next to Kitchener in the British army operating in South Africa. His capture in view of the policy toward prisoners pursued by the Boers was most important to the Boers. He might have been held as a hostage for Boer officers on trial for their lives. He might have been held for exchange for Gen. Cronje, whose rank in the Boer army corresponds with that of Methuen in the British army. He might have been exchanged for a number of subordinate officers whose release would be of great advantage to the Boers.

Gen. Delarey seems to have put aside all these considerations, and to have given no thought to schemes of retaliation suggested by British methods of treating prisoners. Animated by humane impulses or influenced by the fact that Gen. Methuen had been chivalrous and generous to members of the Delarey family, the Boer general sent the British general to Gen. Kitchener's lines at Klerksdorp, where his wounds may receive proper attention.

It matters not whether Gen. Methuen was released on parole or unconditionally, his case stands in sharp contrast to that of Gen. Cronje, and in fact to the case of every Boer officer taken prisoner by the British.

A NOTED EDUCATOR. Colonel Francis W. Parker, Who Died Recently.

The death of Pass Christian, Miss., of Col. Francis W. Parker, director of the School of Education at the University of Chicago, removed a man noted as a leader in pedagogy. Over-work and stomach troubles led to a general breaking down and finally to death.

Col. Parker was 64 years old. He was trained for a career in pedagogy and was teaching at Carrollton, Ill., when the Civil War broke out. He went to the front with the Fourth New Hampshire volunteers, was taken prisoner at Deep Bottom in 1864 and was made brevet colonel for bravery. After the war he resumed teaching. He was the introducer of the system of divorcing pupils from their text books and the alphabet, spelling book, primer and reader were taken out of the elementary grades in the schools which Col. Parker directed. He believed in teaching the children by letting them see things and enact ideas. It was while superintending the schools at Quincy, Mass., that he put these ideas into effect and their uniqueness caused both them and him to become widely known. From Quincy he went to Boston as one of the supervisors in the school system, but found no opening for his own plan of teaching in that old city. In the early 80's he accepted the principalship of the Cook County Normal School, and went to Chicago believing that his new ideas would take root in the West. He set out to make the normal school the leading school of the West, but met with opposition in the school board, although he gained a following among students of pedagogy. Finally Mrs. Emma Blaine was attracted to his work, and gave him a free hand by endowing the Chicago Institute, which was opened in September, 1900. Last June the institute was consolidated with the university, and Col. Parker began what promised to be the satisfying period of his life work as director of the school of education at the university.

Col. Parker's ideas of education have been widely followed and his books on this subject are among the most valuable works on pedagogy extant.

Pierce Fire at Cleveland. In Cleveland fire destroyed the five-story brick building occupied by the Knickerbocker Company at 201-205 Superior street, valued. The loss is \$50,000, partly covered by insurance. Philip Stoppel, foreman of the factory, jumped from a third-floor window. He suffered a broken leg and was injured otherwise.

The Prince of Wales turned the first sod of the new dock at Avonmouth, Gloucestershire, on which the sum of £2,000,000 is to be spent, and by which it is hoped to recover a portion of the American traffic formerly enjoyed by the port of Bristol.

The sale of the St. Petersburg Vladimir on the streets has been forbidden for three months, on account of the paper's editorials, on the forty-first anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs, lamenting recent reactionary measures.

HAS \$3,220,000,000 IN STOCK.

Nation's Domestic Animals Census Shows a Large Increase.

The census bureau, in a report on domestic animals, fowls and bees in the United States June 1, 1900, announces that all the domestic animals in the United States have a probable value of at least \$3,220,000,000. Of this amount the value of animals on farms and ranges constitute over 93 per cent, and those not on farms 7 per cent.

The total value of all domestic animals on farms and ranges was \$2,981,054,115, against \$2,087,575,513 in 1890. There was a gain in all parts of the country except in the North Atlantic States, where there was a decrease of horses, sheep and swine, making a total decrease of 3 per cent in value.

The live stock on farms in the United States follows:

Cattle.....13,390,393
Horses.....1,333,382
Hogs.....1,315,560
Sheep.....1,359,074
Goats.....1,359,074
Mules and burros.....1,359,074
Poultry.....1,359,074
Bees.....1,359,074

Since 1890 the number of sheep decreased everywhere except in the West. The increase there was more than sufficient to balance the loss elsewhere and made the number of wool-bearing stock for the nation 11 per cent greater than in 1890.

The number of horses on farms increased except in the North Atlantic States. The gain over the census of 1890 was 20 per cent, if the colts are included with the totals of 1900, and 13 per cent if excluded.

The mules on farms increased generally. The dairy cows on farms and ranges in 1900 numbered 4 per cent more than the milk cows reported in 1890. Under the term milk cows were included in 1890 more cows than those reported in 1900 as "cows kept for milk" or "dairy cows." The real gain, therefore, is approximately 25 per cent.

Next cattle other than dairy cows increased generally. Swine increased 9 per cent, although there was a slight decrease in the North Atlantic division. In the South Atlantic division the value of domestic animals increased 14 per cent to \$184,152,273 in 1900. In the North Central division the value increased to \$1,323,500,487. In the South Central the increase was 70 per cent to \$509,255,687, and in the western 93 per cent to \$361,453,353.

Iowa leads all the States in the total value of its live stock, while Texas ranks second. The former has an investment of live stock of \$271,844,054, and the latter has \$259,257,424. Texas, however, has the greatest number of live cattle, mules and goats, but the average value of these and other animals being less than in Iowa, the pre-eminence in values rests with the latter named State.

MOODY IN THE CABINET. Massachusetts Congressman A. In Succeeded Secretary Long.

The third change in the cabinet of President Roosevelt occurred Monday, when Secretary Long submitted his resignation in a graceful letter, and it was accepted by the president. The change was made complete by the selection of Representative William Henry Moody of the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts as Mr. Long's successor at the head of the Navy Department.

This change has been expected for a long time. Mr. Long intended to retire at the beginning of President McKinley's second term, but consented to remain until certain lines of policy in which he was involved were more satisfactorily arranged. When President Roosevelt took hold, though anxious to return to private life, for Secretary Long never will enter public life again—a strong feeling of loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt induced the Secretary to defer his retirement until it was convenient for the President to make a change.

Recently Mr. Long has been in Massachusetts making arrangements with his old legal partners to re-enter the practice of law, and has had his office at Hingham put in order for his occupation. When Mr. Long entered the cabinet originally he was an active member of Hingham and Long, a well-known legal firm of Boston. He always has maintained a silent connection with the concern, and will become an active partner again.

THE "TOMBS ANGEL." Benevolent Lady Who Perished in New York's Hotel Fire.

Among those who lost their lives in the Park avenue fire in New York was Mrs. John W. Foster, familiarly known in the metropolis as the "Tomb Angel." For fifteen years Mrs. Foster had devoted herself to practical charity among the unfortunate of the city. She worked especially among the women prisoners at the Tombs, giving them advice, questioning them, and where she found worthy cases, appealing to magistrates in their behalf. She was often instrumental in gaining for those for whom she recommended judicial mercy release from custody and a new start in life. She visited police courts, and was known and trusted by many magistrates, who treated her with great courtesy.

Mrs. Foster was the widow of Gen. John W. Foster, a lawyer, who served in the Civil War. She had abundant means at one time, but the bulk of her fortune was spent in doing good for others.

One of the most remarkable tributes of respect ever shown to a woman was that of Monday when the Court of Special Sessions, the criminal branch of the Supreme Court and the various branches of the Court of General Sessions adjourned as a mark of honor to the memory of Mrs. Foster.

At Hays City, Kan., Charles Kerfus was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for burglary, seven years for horse stealing and one year in the county jail and \$100 fine for petit larceny.

There are 10,000 Yankees in Mexico.

J. P. ALTGELD IS DEAD.

FALLS FROM AN APOPLECTIC STROKE AFTER SPEECH.

Faints on the Stage at the Close of an Impassioned Address at a Pro-Boer Meeting, Held in Joliet, Ill.—Expires Within a Few Hours.

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois was stricken with apoplexy at Joliet Tuesday night, and at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning four physicians in attendance had given up hope. His family and business associates had at that hour been summoned. Mr. Altgeld lingered in an unconscious state until 7 o'clock, when he passed away.

Mr. Altgeld went to Joliet from Chicago in the afternoon, having been widely advertised as the principal orator for a big pro-Boer meeting. He confessed that he was not in the best of health, having been troubled with some apparently simple stomach ailment.

He was not willing to allow that to interfere with his speech, however, his great interest in the South African struggle having been heightened by the announcement of the Boer success in the capture of Gen. Methuen. It was noted during the address that the ex-Governor threw an unusual amount of energy and feeling into his words, and the collapse, the physicians think, resulted from overstraining his physical powers.

He went through to the end of his address without any evidence of weakness, but suddenly, just as he stepped to the wings of the stage, he fell into a dead faint. The audience that crowded the hall and had been stirred by his words was not at once clear as to what had happened, for the ex-Governor was not visible to those in the body of the house when he toppled over into unconsciousness.

All those who as speakers and committeemen and women sat on the stage saw the fainting man and all rushed to his rescue. He was picked up still in an unconscious condition, and borne into one of the large dressing-rooms, where there was a lounge.

Doctors were summoned at once to the bedside of the unconscious man, and after much effort Mr. Altgeld was brought back to consciousness. He was then taken to the Hotel Munroe, where he



JOHN P. ALTGELD.

was cared for. At midnight it was announced that he apparently was out of danger.

That more favorable condition lasted for perhaps an hour and a half, when, with a warning the sick man's condition became much worse, and he speedily lapsed into unconsciousness. At 3 o'clock he was still in the same condition at the bedside, but were convinced that nothing they could do could postpone the inevitable end, which came four hours later.

Career of Mr. Altgeld. John Peter Altgeld was born in Germany, Dec. 30, 1847. When he was 3 years old his parents emigrated to this country and settled on a small farm in Richland County, Ohio. His early educational advantages were meager. In 1864, when but 16 years of age, he enlisted in the Union army, and remained in the service until the close of the war.

After spending several years in St. Louis, whither he went in 1869, Altgeld left for southern Kansas, trading his foot across the country and doing chores for his meals. Thence he went to northwestern Missouri, where he taught school and studied law. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar and located in Savannah, Mo. His first year there at practicing his profession was a starvation time, but shortly afterward he was elected city attorney, and then State's attorney of Andrew County.

In 1875 Mr. Altgeld located in Chicago and entered on the practice of law. He had then a capital of \$50. Soon he had built up a lucrative practice and was in comfortable financial circumstances. Ten years afterward his wealth was estimated at something like \$100,000. Later, by speculations in real estate he is said to have lost the bulk of his property.

In 1884 Altgeld ran for Congress in the Fourth district, but was defeated. In 1886 he became judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, but suddenly resigned in 1891. Next year he was nominated for Governor and was carried into power on the crest of the wave which landed Grover Cleveland in the White House for a second term.

During his term as Governor Mr. Altgeld had ardent champions and bitter enemies. One of his acts that caused much dispute was the pardoning of the anarchists, Fielden, Schvab and Nevela, who were in the Joliet penitentiary for participation in the Haymarket riot. His action during the great Pullman railroad strike in Chicago in 1894, when he failed to call out troops, and President Cleveland himself ordered them to the scene of trouble, was also a subject of much debate.

For years Mr. Altgeld was an ardent advocate of the free coinage of silver and the municipal ownership of public utilities. In the municipal campaign of 1899 Altgeld bolted the nomination of Harrison for Mayor and was defeated as an independent candidate.

Mr. Altgeld was married in 1877 to Miss Ford of Richland County, Ohio.

Safe blown at Poseyville, Ind.

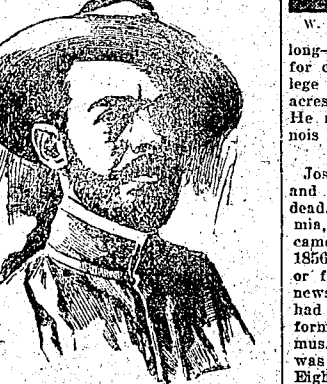
FAVORS ISLAND WAR.

Brigadier General Funston Upholds Policy in the Philippines.

Throwing all caution to the winds, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston at the banquet in his honor by the Marquette Club at Chicago Tuesday night launched into a vigorous defense of the policy of the United States in the Philippine Islands and of the men who are prosecuting the campaign there.

The case of Maj. Waller, who is to be tried for executing natives, he referred to specifically. "An officer is to be placed on trial," he said, "for executing Filipino thieves who stole the supplies on which the very lives of his men depended. I say bully for Maj. Waller."

The war would long ago have ended, he declared, but for the hope of the insurgents of aid from a dissipated party in the United States. He told how Aguinaldo and other of the captured insur-



BRIGADIER GENERAL FUNSTON.

gent chiefs had confessed to him that they had been led to believe that there would even be civil war in this country if the Philippines were not given their independence and that they had been fighting on, hoping for interference from Congress.

That he recalled a story of two members of a colored regiment who deserted and fought with the Philippines. These men were afterward captured and hanged. "Far better that they have been," he said, "than those men who prepared and presented that petition to Congress calling for the abandonment of the Philippines, and have been charged with the poor, ignorant negro soldiers should have paid the death penalty. Their desertion was no more patriotic than the policy which has resulted in the prolonging of the war, the loss of hundreds of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars."

"What I say to-night may not be correct, but I do not care whether it is correct or not. The Philippines are not fit to govern themselves. There is not a man among them who compares with Macao and Gomez and other leaders of the Cuban revolution. Their leaders are rascals, who are fighting for freedom in order to form an oligarchy and enrich themselves from the revenues of the islands."

"And, besides, there is one thing I want to ask you. When, since the war started, has there been a time when we could let go? There is only one thing to do. That is to conquer the Philippines and then decide what we will do with the islands."

BOSTON STRIKE GROWS. Nearly 30,000 Men Now Idle in the Industry.

Every man engaged in the freight transportation business in Boston has been called out by the general strike committee. Thirty thousand men are idle, and for a time at least it will paralyze almost every industry in New England. The union men, as one conservative labor man said, are "strike crazy," and there is no telling when the trouble will end.

Business men find themselves staggered by the strike. Many conferences have been held, the influence of the Civic Federation has been invoked and the State board of arbitration has tried to find a ground for agreement between the parties at war, but apparently there is little confidence that the desired result will be reached by these means.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford road and the Boston and Albany system of the New York Central have forces adequate to handle all traffic. There is no trouble over the movement of freight, but incoming merchandise has accumulated in formidable quantity. The Boston and Maine road has not yet lost its regular force of freight handlers and clerks, but with teaming tied up their freight houses and yards are becoming congested like those of other lines.

At the docks of the steamship lines doing coastwise business great quantities of merchandise are piled up and the wharves are choked. The longshoremen are out and the material cannot be moved. The express companies are tied up and there is a threat that the hack drivers will join the strike if an issue is made because they carry passengers, were trucked large parcels or matter which should go by express. The strike of the coal teamsters presents one of the most alarming features of the trouble, as it menaces not only many industries, but also the welfare of householders and especially the people in the poorer quarters of the city.

WILL CUT CUBA'S TARIFF. Beet-Sugar Forces Defeated by Reciprocity Advocates.

There was a long and bitter fight, one of the hardest ever known at the capitol, but the beet sugar exponents went down in irrefragable defeat before the government forces. A cut in Cuban tariffs is now assured. The beet sugar men, a Washington correspondent says, were beaten by their own greed, having forced a show of hands. The final vote stood 59 to 72 in favor of the administration.

It has been the contention of the beet sugar men that they held a majority of the Republican members

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BIG SWINDLE FOUND.

BROOKLYN SHARPERS WORK A CLEVER NEW GAME.

Sell a Stranger Large Block of Stock in Worthless Company—Belt Line Twenty-one Miles Long to Encircle City of St. Louis.

Brooklyn, N. Y., has again evolved something new in the swindling line, which yields such a profit that the receipts of the gold brick game look like counterfeit money. The promoters have netted about \$125,000 in a short time in the city of the East. The scheme was laid bare through the arrest of four men on charges of grand larceny. The plan of the scheme was to advertise for a man who had \$10,000. The victim was introduced to a "broker," who showed him a letter from a brother in the West, stating that a new lode had been discovered which would send the stock up sixty points. The letter continued: "I know that there are no shares in the market, but I think there are some shares in the hands of a man somewhere in the East." The victim was then told that the stock was that of a certain mining company and he should look the company up. He found that the stock was worth \$20 a share, but there was none in the market. The president of the company told the victim that he was anxious to pay the quoted price for all he could get. "Now," entered the "broker," who had just "discovered" the man with the shares in a poor looking house, bolstered up in bed, swathed in reeds and switches with turpentine. "I have \$8,000 worth of this stock," moaned the sufferer, "and I know its value, but I am dying with rheumatism and need the money to go South." The victim bit and bought the stock, which he carried away to the offices of the mining company only to find that he had bought shares in a worthless company.

BELT LINE PROMISED ST. LOUIS.

Charter Issued to a Company to Build Twenty-one-Mile Road.

A charter has been issued by the Secretary of State of Missouri to the St. Louis and Terminal Railway of St. Louis, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The road is to encircle the city of St. Louis, to build branches and switches into the city, and is to make connections and terminal facilities for the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, and San Francisco systems in St. Louis. The line is to extend from Carondelet, in St. Louis County, around the city of St. Louis to the Eads bridge, a distance of twenty-one miles.

MANY FARMERS ARE IN WANT.

Hundreds in Two States Suffer from Hunger and Lack of Grain.

Hundreds of farmers in the Ozark hills of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas, whose crops failed during last summer's drought, are living in a desperately poor way on short rations. It is estimated that 10 per cent of the population in the district has felt the bitter pangs of hunger this winter. Offers of aid have been refused. The chief distress now comes from a lack of seed for the spring planting. This is being relieved by the distribution of seed purchased by the Governor of Arkansas with money personally borrowed from the banks.

Fire in Montana University.

Science Hall at the Montana State University was destroyed by fire. The Missouri fire department went to the scene, but was handicapped by a scarcity of water and had to do little to check the flames. The hall was the second largest building on the campus, and was valued at \$100,000, although the equipment it contained brings the loss to a much larger figure.

Shows Russian Means War.

With reference to the Russo-Japanese war rumors the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says he is able to vouch that the Siberian Railway is declining consignments from merchants because the resources of the line are fully occupied in forwarding troops and war material to Vladivostok.

Mother and Child Killed.

Mrs. Joseph Phillips and her two daughters, Florence, aged 12, and Margaret, aged 7, were struck by a Big Four train while crossing a trestle west of Springfield, Ohio. They were all thrown into the river. Mrs. Phillips and Florence were killed, but Margaret was only injured slightly.

One Killed, Seven Hurt.

An explosion in the powder mixing department of the Fairmount Manufacturing Company at 2294 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, resulted in the death of one girl employee, while seven other persons were seriously injured.

Methuen Tells of Defeat.

Lord Methuen's account of the recent disaster to his troops shows that the rout was a panic, and that the Boers, who were khaki, could not be distinguished from the British in the fighting at close quarters.

King Will Not Visit the Riviera.

King Edward has abandoned the proposed visit to the Riviera and Paris. Irish Nationalists blame the ministry for his decision not to visit Ireland.

Tarkington in Politics.

Booth Tarkington, the author, was nominated for the Legislature by Indianapolis Republicans.

Lincoln Farm Going for Taxes.

The old Lincoln farm in the heart of Lincoln City, Ind., is to be sold for delinquent taxes. Attempts have been made to turn the farm into a park, and ask Congress to make an appropriation for its purchase, and this may be done after the farm passes into other hands.

Grain Elevator Is Burned.

The grain elevator of Fisher & Ford at Mount Vernon, Ind., containing 75,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed by fire, due to spontaneous combustion. Loss \$80,000, fully covered by insurance.

Sought Relief in Death.

Charles Michael, a retired merchant and prominent politician, committed suicide at his home in St. Joseph, Mo., by shooting himself through the right temple. Continued illness and despondency over the recent death of his wife are supposed to have been the cause.

Ready to Quit Throne.

The press of Austria, with the exception of the official and semi-official organs, now comment boldly on the prospective abdication of Kaiser Franz Josef. Most of the papers take it for granted that the emperor will soon renounce his throne.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

REVEALS DEN OF MURDERERS.

Negro Woman Confesses Men Were Lured to Her House and Slain. Mattie Bennett has confessed to Sheriff Lindley at Beaumont, Texas, that she was at the head of a gang of negro women and white men who had for months been luring men into her house, drugging them, beating them and robbing them. If they died the victims were dragged to the river and thrown in. If they were only stunned they were taken out of the house to a remote part of some street and left for pedestrians or policemen to find. A fear is felt that more than twelve men, among those who have come to Beaumont and were afterward reported as "missing," have been murdered, and that their bodies are now at the bottom of the river. In the last three months at least fifty inquiries for missing men have been received, and while no one supposes that the gang has murdered as many as fifty, there is a fear that some of the disappearances are due to their work. Five bodies have been found in the river since the first of the year. The Bennett woman was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Benjamin Pearson, one of the five known victims. She denies being guilty of this crime, but admits that she was a member of the commission of the deed. On the strength of her confession a white man, "Punch" Prim, and a negro woman, "Mary Jane," have been arrested.

TORNADO IN NEBRASKA.

Buildings Wrecked and Blown from Foundations. A storm from the northwest swept through the northern portion of Omaha at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. Light rain and hail were followed by a veritable hurricane, which did a great amount of damage. Wires were blown down, windows shattered, several buildings unroofed, and sidewalks torn from their places. Fire skylights, each weighing more than 500 pounds, were blown down at the Coliseum building. The Monmouth Park Methodist Episcopal Church was blown to pieces, as was the building at 2218 Cumming street, occupied by the Fatherford family. Several streets were strewn with debris. It is thought no one was hurt.

BOY IS HANGED IN A BARN.

Ohio Lad Found Dead and His Play-Fellows Are Suspected. Irwin Bennett, aged 9 years, was hanged in his father's barn at Jones Station, Ohio. His body was discovered by Geo. Seigler, a laborer, who gave the alarm. The lack of motive mitigates against the theory of murder. The boy was hanging from a rope, one end of which was fastened to the floor and the other thrown over a beam in the mow. The slip noose was carefully made and adjusted to his neck. One theory is that other boys may have pretended to hang the lad, who had just returned into the neighborhood, and succeeded in his work.

FREIGHT AND MAIL COLLIDE.

Mail Agent Imprisoned in Overturned Car Narrowly Escapes Death. At 7 o'clock Monday morning a Norfolk and Western freight car at Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton mail train collided on a crossing at Ironton, Ohio. The engines side-swung each other. The crews jumped and escaped, except Mail Agent W. T. Stewart, who was imprisoned in an overturned mail car. The engine and mail car were derailed, and the mail car was crushed. Stewart was killed, and the mail car was crushed. The mail car was crushed. The mail car was crushed.

Big Fire at Fox Lake, Wis.

Fire broke out at Fox Lake, Wis., shortly after midnight Tuesday morning and destroyed three of the largest business blocks in the town. The fire started in the rear of the general grocery store, owned by J. E. & S. W. Tarrant. The building was in flames before the fire was discovered. The loss will be about \$250,000.

Indians Try to Take a Fort.

E. L. Kepner, the Hudson Bay Company's manager at Port George, arrived at Quenele, B. C., and stated that the Indians were endeavoring to take possession of the fort. Attorney General Elbert forwarded instructions to send several specialists to the scene of the trouble.

Gives Body to Science.

George P. Welch, proprietor of the Hotel at Pleasanton, Mo., committed suicide at the Hotel at Kansas City. He was dependent over business reverses. He left a note bequeathing his body to a local medical college.

Bank Robbery in Kentucky.

The Bank of Newcastle, Ky., was robbed of \$4,000, a lot of jewelry belonging to Isaac W. Kelly, its president, and \$500 worth of stamps deposited by the postmaster. Citizens were aroused, but were held at bay until the six burglars made their escape.

Boers Capture Gen. Methuen.

Gen. Methuen was wounded and captured, three officers and thirty-eight men were killed, and five officers and seventy-two men were wounded, as a result of night attack by Boers under Delarey upon force of 1,200 British.

Five Mysteriously Murdered.

The body of the fifth victim of a gang of murderers and robbers was taken from the Neches river in the eastern suburbs of Beaumont, Texas. The first of the five bodies was recovered in the early part of January.

United States Begins Suit.

Suit to declare illegal the Northwestern railroad, manager has been heard at St. Paul by Attorney General Knox. The action is based on Sherman anti-trust law. The court is asked to dissolve Northern Securities Company.

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

A negro, living in the name as Horace McCoy, accused of attacking a white woman and a negro, was hanged by a mob at Farmington, Ark.

Ten Thousand Men on Strike.

Ten thousand freight haulers in Boston have gone out on strike, primarily against working beside non-union teamsters.

Slain in Powder Explosion.

The E. I. Dupont, de Nemours & Co.'s powder plant, five miles west of Keokuk, Iowa, was seriously damaged by an ex-

plosion. Two men were killed outright, a third killed and three others seriously injured. The explosion was in mill No. 10, and the cause is unknown. The damage to the mill will reach about \$75,000. It was a stone structure with a wooden roof.

JIM YOUNGER SEEKS TO WED.

Finde He Is Legally Dead and Therefore Unable to Change a Bride. Jim Younger wants to get married, but he finds there are strange obstacles in the way. He submitted the question of whether he could wed to Gov. Van Sant, who has discovered that in Minnesota a life prisoner is civilly dead. The only way he can make any legal contract is through the board which paroled him. It is not probable, however, that the three members of the board of control will agree to enter into a marriage contract with any woman for the benefit of Younger, the paroled life convict. The only way for Younger to marry in Minnesota is to get a pardon which will restore to him the rights of a citizen.

DEATH IN HEADACHE POWDER.

Ohio Girl the Latest Victim of the Same. Sheriff Chapman of Grand Rapids, Mich., has received word from Toledo that a young woman named Brown at Miller City, Ohio, died under almost the same circumstances as Mrs. Klumpff at Lowell. She was driving in Leipsic, Ohio, when she purported to be a simple headache powder was thrown in the carriage. She took the powder a few days later and died with all symptoms of strychnine poisoning. The sheriff will send an officer to Savannah, N. Y., to make an investigation of the alleged product of the manufacturing chemist.

ROBBERS IN AN ILLINOIS BANK.

Safe at Minooka Wrecked with Dynamite and Stole Citizen Assailed. A band of six men, early Thursday morning, broke into the Exchange Bank in Minooka, Ill., wrecked the safe with dynamite and secured between \$2,000 and \$3,000 in cash. Theodore Kline, a citizen who heard the explosions, rose from a sick bed and went to warn A. K. Knapp, president of the bank. The robbers discovered Kline on his return, assaulted him viciously, and left him gagged. He was not found until nearly two hours after. The robbers took a handcar on the Rock Island road and went west.

SUICIDE OF CHICAGO WOMAN.

Margaret A. Hosmer Jumps into the River at Minneapolis. Margaret A. Hosmer of Chicago, who was visiting Thomas H. Jones at Minneapolis, jumped from the Plymouth avenue bridge into the river. The fall was about thirty feet, and the woman struck the ice. A watchman rescued her and took her to the home of Mr. Jones, but she died a few hours later. There were no broken bones, and the physician was unable to state the cause of her death. She was about 51 years old.

Fast Mail Train Wrecked.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific fast mail train No. 2, east-bound, was wrecked at the Milwaukee and St. Paul crossing, west of Neola, Iowa. Engineer Schultz and Fireman Gotschick, who went down an embankment with the engine, were slightly injured, but none of the passengers was hurt.

Posthouse Is Blown Up.

The posthouse which was being built one mile from Burgin, Ky., was blown up with dynamite by unknown persons, and a note was found in a conspicuous place on a tree warning the authorities not to rebuild and threatening the workmen with death if they attempted to drive another nail.

Killed Man Who Wronged Him.

A. J. Wellston, Ohio, Louis. While on the way to work, shot and killed Ward Meadows, who a year ago eloped with Wellston's wife and then came home and lived with her. He then went to his wayward wife and told her what he had done. He made no effort to escape.

No Hope for Mrs. Maybrick.

The Baroness de Roques denies the reports that her daughter, Mrs. Florence Maybrick, will be released from the coronation amnesty. The officials of the United States embassy add that there is no possibility of any action in Mrs. Maybrick's case in the near future.

Finds He Slow Sweetheart.

The grand jury of Pasquotank County, N. C., found a true bill against James Wilcox, the young man in jail at Elizabeth City charged with killing his sweetheart, Miss Nellie Cropley, last November.

Frank Conger Dies Suddenly.

Frank Conger of Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly at the Waldorf Hotel in New York. He was taken ill with the grip, which later developed into pneumonia. Mr. Conger was the founder of the American Bridge Company.

Killed in a Mince Battle.

Stewart Hill, aged 9 years, died in Denver from the effects of a bullet wound in the breast received while engaged in a mince Indian battle. James Butson, aged 12 years, is under arrest, charged with murder.

Storm Wrecks Houses.

A windstorm did some damage in the outer portion of Houston, Texas, wrecking twenty houses, most of them small residences. There was no loss of life and the property damage will hardly exceed \$15,000.

Another Booth Rebels.

Herbert Booth, son of Gen. William Booth, is reported to have rebelled against his father's policy and to have resigned as commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army in Australia.

Fire Loss in Chicago.

Half the city fire department was called out to fight a blaze in the downtown district of Chicago, which wrecked the establishment of Sidney Shepard & Co. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Boston Strike Declared Off.

Boston's great industrial strike, which directly and indirectly kept over 40,000 workmen out of work four days, has been officially declared off.

Indictment for Mrs. Soffel.

Mrs. Charles Soffel, wife of the Pittsburgh warden, has been indicted on three counts, charged with aiding the Biddles to escape from jail Jan. 30.

NEW LAWS IN MINNESOTA.

Income Tax Amendment and Three Plans for Assigning Corporations.

After having been at work five weeks the first special session of the Minnesota Legislature in twenty-one years and the third in the history of the State has adjourned. The Legislature met Feb. 4 to consider the tax code and constitutional amendments prepared by the tax commission created at the session a year ago. The work of that commission, however, was rejected, the bills submitted being defeated as too radical in the changes proposed. Within twenty-four hours of adjournment other tax measures were passed and provision was made for the submission of other constitutional amendments to a vote of the people. These amendments allow the Legislature to impose a general income tax in lieu of all taxes on personal property. A tax not to exceed 10 per cent per annum on the income from all credits in lieu of any other tax on credits is provided for and also an income tax of not more than 4 per cent on all salaries in excess of \$1,000 a year. Three methods for the taxation of public service corporations are allowed by the amendments—a gross earnings tax in lieu of all other taxation, a gross earnings tax in addition to the tax on real property, and a franchise tax in addition to taxes on real and personal property.

ACCUSED OF AN OLD MURDER.

Young Tennessee Suspected of Killing Man for His Money.

The arrest at Bowling Green, Tenn., of W. T. Dial, a handsome young man and member of one of the foremost families in Warren County, on the charge of murdering an old man near Houston, Mo., has developed a sensation. He had just deposited \$5,000 in the bank and had another \$500 on his person. Dial left his home seventeen years ago for the Indian territory, where he met an old man en route to Kentucky in a wagon. Dial started with him Oct. 18, 1885. The old man was found dead in his wagon where the team had been standing three days. Dial was missing and the local officers have since been looking for him. Officers went to Bowling Green once before, but Dial could not be located. He returned recently with \$7,000, wearing big diamonds and rubies. Dial talks freely and denies the murder charge. His arrest was first caused by a photographer whom, it is alleged, he assaulted.

BOY KING IS A WEAKLING.

Alfonso's Foreign Tour Reported Abandoned for This Reason.

The London correspondent of the Bir mingham England, writes from the trustworthy source that King Alfonso of Spain is not only physically, but mentally weak. In a dispatch to his paper the correspondent says: "The bright intellect he displayed as a child has been unaccountably dulled. He was never strong, but his physicians hoped he would outgrow his childhood. The explosion which approached manhood. On the contrary, his condition has lately become worse, and the project of a foreign tour has been abandoned. There are well-informed folk who doubt whether Alfonso will ever reign. The regency is likely to be indefinitely extended."

HAYOC BY NATURAL GAS.

Six Persons Are Injured by Two Explosions at Peru, Ind.

Two natural gas explosions at Peru, Ind., wrecked two buildings and injured six persons. Frank Kiley, Sr., is supposed to be fatally hurt. Others injured are Frank Kiley, Jr., James Kiley, Bridget Kiley and Mrs. John Hayes and baby. The first building wrecked was occupied by Mrs. Kiley and her family. The explosion awakened the Kiley family and they rushed to the porch. While standing there another explosion wrecked their house. The elder Kiley was found buried in the debris.

Forger Dies from Poison.

A man who registered at the Herald Square hotel, New York, several days ago as James D. Campbell of St. Louis committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. It was learned that the suicide was James Webster, a traveling salesman, who was wanted in Rochester, N. Y., for forgery.

Mistaken Poison for Water.

Herman Lusky, a well-known jeweler of Nashville, Tenn., came to his death suddenly in Cincinnati in a peculiar manner. While buying a bill of goods at a jewelry house he stepped into the workroom for a drink of water and by mistake drank a half-pint of cyanide of potassium. He died ten minutes later.

Negro Murderer Hanged.

Eugene Clements, a negro, was hanged in the county prison in Philadelphia for the murder of John Conates, a colored waiter. Feb. 22, 1901, Clements shot and killed Conates because of jealousy of Mrs. Clements.

Woman Robbed by Highwaymen.

Mrs. Sybil Taylor of Rockford, Iowa, was held up by highwaymen near Guthrie, Ok. Her pockets were cut from her dress, robbing her of money, railroad tickets, postoffice order and other valuables.

Boers Release Gen. Methuen.

The following dispatch, dated at Pretoria, has been received from Lord Kitchener: "Gen. Methuen was brought to Klerksdorp Thursday. He is doing well. Everything possible is being done for him."

Storm Causes Death and Losses.

The steamer Providence was capsized by a squall at Lone Landing, Miss., and twenty-one of its passengers and crew drowned. An Illinois Central freight train ran into a cyclone 135 miles from New Orleans, and was badly damaged.

Explosion Wrecks Sawmill.

The big White Fleming sawmill, five miles below Tiptonville, Tenn., was completely wrecked by a boiler explosion. Sam Barton, the fireman, was blown fifty feet and instantly killed.

\$100,000 Fire in Canton, Ohio.

Fire in the Novelty iron works plant at Canton, Ohio, ruined the foundry and pattern house, causing a loss to the building of \$100,000 and to the patterns and contents of \$60,000.

Wu Ting Fung Accused.

Manchu censor accuses Wu Ting Fung, Chinese minister to the United States, of corruptly retaining \$80,000 of Manchurian funds. The minister has refused to return the funds and memorialized the throne for his removal.

FARMER STANDPOINT

IMPORTANCE OF DIVERSIFYING AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

National Grange Protects Against Tariff Reductions Which Would Discourage the Growing of Sugar Beets by Making It Unprofitable.

Evidently the legislative committee of the National Grange believe with the New York Farmer that the sugar beet industry of the United States should be developed, and that the surest, safest and quickest way to develop it is to leave the present tariff on imported sugar undisturbed. In an address before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C., on the subject of lowering the tariff on sugar imported from Cuba, National Grange Master Jones took exactly the stand taken by this journal. He showed how important it is that our overdone agricultural lines shall be relieved by turning a part of our land to the growing of sugar beets, and thus keeping at home the immense sums of money we have been spending on sugar grown by foreign farmers. We may not agree that protection is necessary or desirable in any line of production, but we cannot evade the record fact that protection enabled this country to build up most of its great industries. The inference from the records is that a tariff on sugar imported from foreign lands will prevent foreign manufacturers from smothering our beet sugar industry by flooding our markets with their cheap sugars, long enough to discourage our beet farmers and sugar manufacturers, and drive them out of the field. With our factories shut down, and no sugar beets growing on our farms, the foreign manufacturers would have us in their power. By doubling their price for sugar, they would in one year make enough to repay them over and over for all the sugar they send to glut our markets and smash our industry. National Grange Master Jones and the other members of the legislative committee are justified in protesting against any legislation by Congress on the tariff that will tend to ruin what has been developed, become one of the most important of our agricultural lines, namely, the growing of sugar beets.—New York Farmer.

End the Reciprocity Humbug.

Information from Washington is to the effect that the House ways and means committee has unanimously agreed upon the wiping out of the entire war taxes.

If this move is agreed to it will end all efforts at reciprocity. The reduction of the revenues will be so great that a further decrease of tariff duties will be impossible.

The country is to be congratulated upon this action. Reciprocity is a beautiful thing in theory, but in practice it is but the advance courier of free trade. The world doesn't buy from us because of any sentiment. It purchases here because it must come to us for many of the goods it wants and because our prices are lower than those of the rest of the world. Reciprocity on the other hand means admitting to America duty free many lines which can be produced or manufactured here.

Thus we throw down a bait of protection and help build up some other nation at the expense of our own.

Reciprocity also means an interminable tangle in the revenue laws and many attempts to palm off as duty free goods which do not come from countries with which we had reciprocity treaties. In fact, reciprocity would be unfair to America and unfair to many other countries. When we are prospering so well under protection it seems foolish to deliberately put gaps in the fence.—Philadelphia Item.

Principles Must Be Preserved.

As far as Cuba is concerned, there is no reason, either in law or equity or politics, why the United States should sacrifice a single domestic industry, in order to extend its philanthropy to Cuba. If Cuba has a government of her own and a tariff of her own, she will soon be self-sustaining. She can sell a large portion of her sugar in this country and abroad even with tariffs against her, for her labor is cheap. Cuba prospered under Spanish rule—why cannot she prosper now?

If protection is to sacrifice on the altar of foreign trade, it is well to recall the fact that our foreign commerce has increased enormously under a protective tariff. Protection is no bar to foreign trade.

When tariff schedules may need changing occasionally to suit the times, the fact remains that the principle of protection must be preserved to maintain prosperity.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

Explosive Possibilities.

A son of Admiral Sampson has been appointed a cadet in the navy.

Commerce with Spain in 1901, in both exports and imports, was greater than ever before.

War revenue repeal bill of the House was so carelessly drawn a new measure will be substituted for it in the Senate.

Russia and Germany have given fresh assurances to the United States on China.

President Roosevelt hereafter is to give out the only information concerning cabinet meetings.

Porto Rican Legislature has asked the government to pay a bounty on coffee exports as a protection against cheap South American coffee.

Commander John W. Hawley told the naval committee of the House the enlisted men of the navy did not have enough to eat and many desertions were on account of this.

Gen. Hughes declined to tell Senate committee on the Philippines whether the surrender of Manila was prearranged.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica have repudiated protocols negotiated last spring concerning the Nicaragua canal. New treaties must be made.

President received Boer envoys as private citizens and told them the United States cannot and will not interfere in the struggle in South Africa.

Columbia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are believed to have formed a combination to make the United States pay an exorbitant price for the privilege of building an interoceanic canal.

Sound Business Sentiment. So far as the business interests of the country are concerned, they are radically opposed to tariff revision by the present Congress. It is generally conceded that duties on certain articles can be reduced without impairing the principle of protection, but the intelligence of the country is opposed to opening up the tariff question for the sake of applying a few remedies and at the same time disturbing business conditions by the fear of extensive changes.—Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate.

Congress.

Again on Wednesday the ship subsidy bill occupied practically the entire time of the Senate.

Mr. McCumber (N. H.) presented a carefully prepared argument in which as a representative of an agricultural State he favored the bill on the ground of its protective features. Mr. Depew, one of the members of the committee on commerce, delivered an elaborate speech, which was listened to attentively by Senators and by throngs in the galleries. General debate on the postoffice appropriation bill continued in the House. The proceedings were enlivened by a clash between Mr. Corliss of Michigan and Mr. Richardson of Alabama on the subject of the Pacific cable. This in the second time that the members have locked horns on the cable question. Mr. Shins of Tennessee devoted some time to showing how the House had been "buncoed" he considered, in connection with the permanent census bill. Mr. Dougherty of Missouri discussed rural free delivery. Mr. Jackson of Kansas the government ownership of telegraphs and Mr. Greene of Pennsylvania the Philippine situation. The latter argued that if this country would proclaim its purpose to grant independence to the Philippine insurrection would cease instantly.

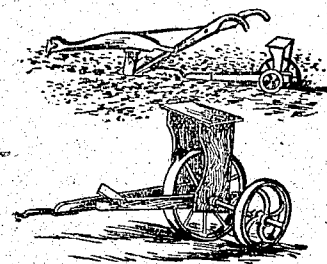
The conference report upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was cleared in the Senate on Thursday. A large number of minor bills were passed without objection, among them being measures to divide Nebraska into two judicial districts; extending for three years the time for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Burlington, Iowa, to provide suitable medals for the officers and crew on board the Kearsarge at the time of her fight with the Alabama in July, 1864, and granting to the State of Washington 50,000 acres of land for the soldiers' and sailors' home. Consideration of the ship subsidy measure was resumed. Mr. Berry of Arkansas, a member of the commerce committee, which reported the bill, made a vigorous argument in opposition to it. Mr. Penrose favorably reported the Chinese exclusion bill and it was placed on the calendar. In the House general debate upon the postoffice appropriation bill was closed by consideration of the twenty-seven pages of the bill were completed. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate was devoted to the discussion of the appropriations for several small facilities.

In the Senate on Friday the ship subsidy bill was again under consideration. Mr. Fisk of Missouri, although he admitted he would have preferred to build up the American merchant marine by the levying of discriminating duties. Both Mr. McLaughlin of Mississippi and Mr. Harris of Ohio opposed the measure on the ground that in their judgment it was not constitutional. The conference report was class legislation, which amounted to little more than robbery of the people for the benefit of a few ship owners. At the conclusion of Mr. Harris' remarks the Senate went into executive session and confirmed The Hague treaty on rules of warfare. In the House the postoffice appropriation bill was passed. The only amendment of importance adopted being one to incorporate in the bill the provisions of the bill to classify the rural free delivery service, passed a few days ago. Quite a number of other bills were passed, including three for marine hospitals at Buffalo, Savannah and Pittsburg. The Bureau resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the facts relative to the case of Dr. Thomas and wife, who desired to go to South Africa to distribute relief funds, was adopted after a short debate, in the course of which Mr. Hitt,

FARM AND GARDEN

Riding Attachment for Plows.
The illustrated device is a riding attachment for a plow, which a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead says he devised a number of years ago.

Fig. 1 shows the attachment attached to a walking plow and shows how it is attached. Fig. 2 shows the attachment detached from the plow, and if it is to be used for a harrow or other implement, where there is no furrow a larger wheel is substituted for the small wheel, which would make it run in a leveling position. This wheel is attached by a set screw and can be re-



ATTACHMENT FOR PLOWS.

moved easily, and the shaft is long enough so the large wheel may be put on the extreme end and thus make it less liable to tip over.

The Asparagus Bed.

We believe in mowing the asparagus bed in the fall and burning it over to destroy the beetles, eggs and rust that may be there. Others who have grown much more of it than we have prefer to have the old stalks remain until spring, as helping to hold the snow on the bed. But in either case we would cut out any carry away all the seed-bearing plants before the seed begins to fall. The seedlings in the old bed are no better than as many weeds. If seedlings are wanted to set a new bed, cut the stalks when the seed is nearly ripe, and hang them up to ripen, and sow the seed in a new bed from which it may be transplanted at a year old. We like good yearling plants better than two-year-olds.—New England Farmer.

The Corn Breeder.

Corn-breeding has become a specialized industry. The field for this branch of farming is very great, as is shown by the fact that the corn growers of Illinois alone use over 1,000,000 bushels of seed every year. Of course it is not necessary that this seed be secured from the breeder fresh every year, but seed will not as a rule remain pure more than four or five years. It then becomes necessary to again secure well-bred seed. As yet the demand has been but little developed. Farmers are just beginning to realize the importance and benefit of improved seed, but even now corn breeders are not able to supply the demand. That this demand will increase far beyond the capacity of corn breeders to supply there is no doubt.—A. D. Shamel, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Safety Milk Pail.

Many a pail of milk has been lost by a kick from the cow just as the task of milking her was about finished and many a stray bit of dirt falls into the open pail if the farmer is not extremely careful in his labors. John Heustis King, of Garrity, Ala., believes that the pail he has just designed will save the milk in case of an upset pail and also prevent the gathering of impurities.

In the picture the details of construction of this improved pail are shown. The top of the pail has a screw-threaded flange, to which a receiving bowl is secured by a similar flange. In the center of this bowl is a strainer, and below the strainer is an open frame in which is placed a loose cone corresponding in shape to the under side of the strainer. As soon as the pail is tipped over the flow of the milk through the strainer seals the cone and effectually closes the outlet until the pail is righted again.

Working for Fertile Eggs.

Poultrymen should keep before their mind's eye at all times the fact that the percentage of eggs hatched on the farm in May and June is much greater than from those hatched anywhere, under the usual conditions, in March and April. It is simply because the hen on the range has access to all that is necessary to produce a fertile egg. This being the case the one should be taken and every effort made to supply the same conditions during the late winter. As soon as the weather is favorable, feed in variety, with considerable green food and animal food, is of the first importance; next comes a comfortable house and plenty of room in which to exercise.

Butter Kept Fresh in Transportation.

Butter is now packed in a manner that permits of its carriage from Australia to Europe without losing its freshness. A box is formed of six sheets of ordinary window glass, and the edges are sealed with gum paper. This box is then enclosed in plaster, of paris one-quarter inch thick, this being again covered with special paper. The plaster is a bad conductor of heat, so the temperature inside the box remains the same. Boxes are now made to hold 200 pounds of butter and the cost of packing is 10 a pound.

Setting Strawberry Plants.

Any one who believes in fall setting of strawberry plants has opportunity this year. The weather since fruiting has been such that the runners have made a good growth, and there has been moisture enough for newly set plants. We think we seldom saw plants set in the spring, and well cared for

during the summer, produce as many or as handsome berries as we have seen on those set the same year in August. Excepting some of the new varieties, one can get as many plants as he wants, well known and standard kinds, for a trifling sum if not for nothing, at this season of the year in almost any neighborhood.—American Cultivator.

Avoiding Peach Yellows.

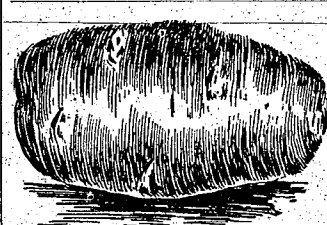
It may not be generally known that peach yellows is found in every State in the Union, with six exceptions. Of course, it is worse in some States than in others, but it exists in all States where the peach is grown, except in California, Mississippi, Texas, and parts of Alabama, Florida and Georgia, and there is no cure for it. In orchards, located in Georgia and in New Jersey, there is apparently no difference in the severity of the disease when at its worst, and the trouble apparently attacks trees budded on stocks grown from pits obtained from different sections of the country. It is safe to say that with the possible exception of California pits, it is as safe to select the pits for budding stocks from the finest fruit on the most healthy trees in one's own orchard as from any other source.

Teaching Lambs to Feed.

When a lamb is two weeks old it is ready for feeding something in addition to the ewe's milk. It is true that by feeding the ewe her milk will be increased, but the first thing to do is to feed the ewe, for the sake of the lambs, which may be fed indirectly in this way from the first day of their lives. The lambs are easily taught to feed by themselves if they are provided with suitable feeding pens into which they may go through narrow openings too small for the ewes. To catch a lamb and take it into the pen and put a little of the feed provided into its mouth is all that is needed; the lambs will do the rest; for where one goes all will want to go instantly.—Farmers' Voice.

Early Potatoes.

As a rule the early potato crop is the profitable one, although the past season good money was made from late potatoes, and especially if the best varieties were grown. The Early Puritan, one of the new varieties, has been tested in different potato sections sufficiently to prove its merit. The skin is nearly white, most early sorts of value having a pink skin. In favor



THE EARLY PURITAN.

the variety is first-class and the tubers cooks well, being dry and mealy, another point hard to find among early sorts. It is a good keeper also.

Millions of Eggs.

New York City, according to the statistical expert of the New York Herald, consumes 2,280 eggs every minute of the day, which means 100,000,000 dozen a year. The city may feel independent of the hen so far as the hatching process is concerned, but is entirely dependent for its supply of eggs on the moody creature who regulates her output according to the weather happens to suit her whims. These hens get food and lodging for their part of the work, and their owners receive \$20,000,000 a year for the 342 eggs that they supply annually to each inhabitant of the city.

Bavarian Hops.

Although hops have been grown in this country for a great many years, they have always been inferior as compared with the best European hops, and, as they bring a lower price in the market and are not so desirable as the Bavarian hops, cuttings of the best of the latter were imported last year. These cuttings have been placed in the hop-growing districts of the United States and, according to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, promise to be far superior to the ordinary varieties grown, in addition to maturing earlier and extending the picking season.

Winter Treatment of San Jose Scale.

Winter spraying to destroy the San Jose scale is most effective. Summer spraying is usually necessary in addition, but the insecticide cannot be made as strong as in the winter season when there are no buds to injure. There are several remedies for the scale, but crude petroleum is the best for use in winter, and it may be used only slightly diluted. The work must be thoroughly done, every branch being touched with the petroleum, and several applications made if necessary. If done thoroughly in winter it is probable that only one or two light sprayings would be necessary in the summer.

Keep Sheep in Good Condition.

A sheep should never be allowed to fall off in condition. Its constitution is weakened permanently. The clip of wool is seriously injured. No animal is so difficult to restore to good condition as the sheep, and there is none where a loss of flesh tells so quickly upon its outward covering.—J. F. Hancock.

Tuberculin in Herefords.

Dr. Goldies, representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, resident in England, tested during the past year 249 Herefords with tuberculin prior to export. Of this large number only seven reacted, and it is stated that of these seven he considered three only "suspicious cases."

Choosing a Dairy Cow.

Never choose a dairy cow because she is fat, sleek and healthy. In a dairy cow "sleek" is as heavy a dose as the fat and sleek dairy cow doesn't do the handsome thing. The scraggy, bony cow does. Therefore she is the real dairy beauty.

The Grape has more sugar in it than any other fruit, nearly 15 parts in 100 being sugar.

The peach has least, only 1 1/2 per cent.

NEW TAILOR DRESSES

THEY WILL SOON COME OUT IN LARGE NUMBERS.

Have Regained All Their Old-Time Popularity—New Ideas in Cut and Trimming—Fashions from Gotham Pictured and Described.

New York correspondence:

THE spring ones settled, a remarkable display of tailoring will begin. Ladies' tailors have had a bit of the fashions of late, but they'll make up in a few weeks this spring for much lost time. Their output so far is characterized by more complexity than is usual, and by free use of trimmings. Skirts show closely fitted hips and habit backs. This is a revival of a style seen three years ago, and is a more graceful cut than the old skirt. Usually the skirt is trimmed up the back seam, without pleats or extra fullness at the waist line or directly below. It swings out gracefully from this point, however, and flares generously around the feet. All the new

skirts in whatever manner they are cut or trimmed have this outline. Dress tailors' skirts have inside bonings of lace, chiffon or silk on the lower half further to accentuate the slowness above. Everything that can give height and slenderness to the figure is to be seized upon.

All tailor gowns are freely trimmed in some form or other, the plain untrimmed skirt being now a back number and rarely seen. Some skirts are made with box-pleats, others with pleats all around, with spaces between stitched down flat to the knees where the material flares out prettily. Stitching, tucking, satin folds, silk and velvet bands, passementerie and braid are all used. A few are shown with line trimmings, the linen in open work design or embroidered in self or contrasting colors. Circular damiers are quite as popular as ever and are tucked, trimmed with bands and decorated in various ways with fancy braid or embroidery. An attractive skirt is made with a hip yoke, the pleats in the skirt being pointed up into this all around and being set on with an open stitch. This skirt has the effect of large pleats made by a narrow inverted pleat, on which in the center is sewn flat, fancy braid showing slightly between the edges as the skirt swings. The yoke idea will find favor in all kinds of skirts this season, as it helps along so well the look of close fit around the hips.

Jackets are short, ending at the waist line in the great majority of cases. Some have short pointed ends at the back, a few are finished with a short basque fully shaped to fit the hips, but the very short jackets, ending in a belt or semblance of a belt, are the prevailing mode. A few Louis models are shown in the very dressy tailor suits, and these usually are elaborately trimmed with fancy braid, stitched bands or embroidery of some kind. The fronts of jackets are usually bloused, much or little, as may be most

becoming to the figure. In claudine and the skirts much used for tailor gowns the blouse effect is accomplished by two box-pleats, one on either side of the front. Some jackets are a little double-breasted, turning back in narrow revers when open. The back is close fitting, quite plain if one-piece, but often varied with tucks. Sleeves vary somewhat, yet the cut sleeves with a proper flaring cuff seems likely to prevail. More elaborate sleeves are seen in basque and Louis

clothes. One dressy sleeve in the claudine blouse is especially pretty. It is open at the back from the wrist up over the elbow, where it rounds in shape and is filled with a net of lace fastened with loops of braid and round crochet buttons at the wrist. These extend to the end of the opening, but do not fasten over the elbow. Collars are of all sorts and conditions. They are trimmed with braid and embroidery and are made of silk in black, white and colors, moire being a favorite for this purpose, or of cloth in the delicate colors.

Tailor gowns are made in many materials, both lightweight and heavyweight cloths being available. Scotch tweeds, fancy mixed goods, lightweight broadcloths, Venetians and chevrons are used for the less dressy suit. Etamine, wool canvas and silk and wool stillings are for thin tailor suit and make up charmingly. Soft silks in light tints and black and white materials are to be worn throughout summer. Striped white flannels and molars in gray, blue, white and black are also to be used. Linens and madras are for wash tailor suits, and so are piques and cotton canvas.

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The Avalanche.

C. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, MAR. 20, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

We have no doubt that in case of an attempt by Republican France to acquire peacefully Hayti and San Domingo the Monroe doctrine would be asserted by the United States in the promptest and most friendly manner.

At the Democratic love feast in New York, a few nights ago, there was an intimation that the slogan during the next presidential campaign would be opposition to the tariff. We hope not. It indicates that the democratic party is rather poorly off for material if it is going into post-mortem matters.—Denver Post.

Ex-Mayor George D. Jackson, of Day City, is the last man suggested for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, but he is shy. His last political experience did not leave him much of a desire for further political efforts. He made the race for Congress in the Tenth district last fall, under the most favorable auspices possible for a Democrat in that district, and was defeated by "Tip" Apple, and he is slow to jump at the gubernatorial suggestion.—Gd. Rapids "Press".

Standard time is too slow for at least one bank cashier of Detroit. Frank C. Andrews, who wrecked the City Savings Bank, had said to those who, knowing his speculative habits, had warned him not to be too venturesome: "Human life is too short for the slow processes of thrift." Old time honesty is as essential to-day as ever, and it would seem that we have had enough lessons to teach bank directors some fundamental truths.—School Moderator.

We do not know what the sugar conference will do or what England will do, but we know that it is the duty of an American Congress to keep the American market for American sugar. The Congressmen and people of Michigan have served notice on the Republican leaders that they must keep the Republican pledges if they expect to retain the Republican majority, and there are thousands of others who will agree with the men of Michigan.—San Francisco Journal.

Should there be a reduction granted on Cuban sugar, no matter to what extent, it will insure American sugar producers and add greatly to the profits of the American Sugar Trust. The injury will affect four or five strongly republican states, which will thus be tempted to retaliate upon the party in the future elections, for a successful assault upon the material interests of any section of the country will be strong proof of the insincerity of the party in the principle that has made it powerful. No party can remain great that openly displays its inconsistency and lacks fidelity to radical policies.—Camden Courier.

While legislating in Cuba's behalf Congress should not entirely lose sight of the fact that the entire population of Cuba is but a million and a half, and eliminating fuel, heavy clothing and other northern essentials, the living expenses are light. Michigan has a population of two and a half millions and a score of other states in the Union each has more people than Cuba. Congress should not legislate for the Cubans in any manner inimical to the interests of our own people. It will be well enough to lead Cuba a helping hand, but that helping hand should not hold a knife to mutilate our own vitals.—Grand Rapids Herald.

General Grosvenor has hit the nail on the head. Every indication points to the Sugar Trust as having organized this Cuban reciprocity movement. It means money in the pockets of the trust and an advance in trust certificates—and here is the speculation which General Grosvenor sees underlying the entire agitation. The trust showed itself a little too conspicuously at first; but it has now dropped out of sight as far as possible and is allowing the New York newspapers, Federal officials and Cubans to do the lobbying for it. It has been a long time since we have seen a trust thus attempting to control legislation, but the Sugar Trust has done this long in all matters relating to sugar, that it feels perhaps that it is entitled to dictate the laws. This is bad enough in itself, without having our Federal officials lobbying in its interest.—Times-Democrat, New Orleans, La.

We have performed far more than our duty toward Cuba. We cannot pamper it and get the return to be expected from a spoiled child. It is not our business to provide concessions for Cuba simply because it is Cuba.

The island will soon be foreign soil under its own President and Congress, with its own fiscal and other policies. The latest Republican national platform says: "We renew our faith in the policy of Protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained." As to the general principles of reciprocity, the platform declares: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets." That is as far as the Republican party has declared itself. To make an exception in behalf of Cuba, or any other independent nation would be an injustice in government as well as party stultification.—Gazette, Trenton, N. J.

Some of our contemporaries, which are never satisfied or aware of the advisability of letting well alone, are howling for more tariff tinkering on the ground that there are glaring abuses to be remedied. No tariff is perfect, of course, and the chances are that the tinkered bill would be far less so than that now in force. But the most foolish part of the argument is the querulous complaint against the purpose "not to disturb business." That it would disturb business is not denied, but it seems to be argued that this is a monopolistic consideration and ought therefore to have no weight. But nothing could be more fallacious than to assume that this is a matter which concerns monopoly alone. It is unworthy of any but the veriest demagogue. Does anyone forget the recent hard times, and does anyone assume that monopoly was the only sufferer? It was a disturbance of business, and the cry then was that monopoly did not suffer as much as stricken labor. It is just as well to bear in mind that hard times mean other things than monopolistic loss and that everyone has an interest in preventing the "disturbance of business." The people are not suffering. It is the consensus of opinion among those who have opportunity to know the facts that the past year has been one of prosperity not so much to the employer as to the employee. The savings banks show this clearly. And yet we are asked to give up all this and fly to evils that we know not of except as far as 1893 et seq. taught us merely because some tariff crank has a theory. The objection that such a course would disturb business is vital. Business does not mean monopoly or corporations alone; it includes every ramification of trade, whereby men, from the richest to the poorest, get their daily bread. The poor man has every thing to lose and nothing to gain by disturbing business, and he knows it. There is no call for inflammatory talk by these would be tinkers. This is not election time, and the country is well off. Why, pray, not permit this to continue, and why not leave the nonsense out.—Lowell (Mass.) Courier.

Cuba is Doing Well.

The insular division or the war department has just made public some interesting statistics regarding Cuban trade, during the nine months, ending September 30, 1901, 1900 and 1899. If we were to believe the arguments of those interested in taking off the sugar tariff for Cuban benefit that island is in danger of complete commercial collapse, unless something is done for Cuba. But the figures show that Cuba is doing well indeed under the tariff laws as they now exist.

The total value of merchandise exported from Cuba during the nine months ending September 30, 1901, was \$52,861,673, as against \$37,911,337 for the same period of 1900, and \$36,435,398 for same period of 1899 or in other words, there is an increase in Cuba's export trade of about 40 per cent since 1899.

These figures certainly show that instead of running down at the heel Cuba is moving forward with tremendous strides. If the exports of the United States had increased in anything like the same proportions it would have taken practically all the markets of the world to have exhausted our output.

Furthermore, the value of the Cuban export to the United States for the first nine months of 1901 was \$41,773,251, an increase of 50.5 per cent over the same period of 1899. When it is remembered that Cuba's chief export to the United States was sugar and tobacco, and that this tremendous increase has been made under the revenue laws as they now exist, it more than ever appears that some special interests are back of the movement to reduce the Cuban tariff. Cuba is doing well under present trade regulations. Better leave well enough alone.—Grand Rapids Herald.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE!

On or after April 21st, I will occupy the store building now occupied by Blumenthal and Baumgart.

Our entire stock will be sold regardless of cost, as we desire to reduce it, to make room for a new and complete line of goods.

This is a genuine Removal Sale, as can be seen by the prices our goods are sold for at present.

Everybody come!

H. JOSEPH.

Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

We know with much accuracy that Free Trade for Cuban sugar means the destruction of our domestic sugar industry. We know that it came into being by Protection. We know that it was the first significant extension of Protection to agriculture, and we know that the farmers of many States have profited by it, and that it means the addition of a new crop to the variety by which they make a living from their land. Extension of Protection to them was an economic experiment that has become a demonstration. Why should it be abandoned, to the injury of American farmers, in order that Cuba may be delivered from hypothetical distress? Why not consider the interest of the American farmer and make the Cuban the subject of experiment? Why not let Cuba go on, organize her government, take the independence for which she fought, and which we gained for her, and wait and see whether she goes over the hill to the hill to the poorhouse by losing the chance to sell one ton of sugar in Spain to forty sold in the United States.—Call, San Francisco, California.

Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles, that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist.

The tariff issue has been a leading plank in every Republican platform for forty years, and in that period but two revenue-tariff presidential candidates have been elected. The remarkable industrial prosperity of the last five years, which as yet shows no signs of abatement, is in itself an argument not easy to refute.—Bulletin, San Francisco, Cal.

So far as the business interests of the country are concerned, they are radically opposed to tariff revision by the present Congress. It is generally conceded that duties on certain articles can be reduced without impairing the principle of Protection, but the intelligence of the country is opposed to opening up the tariff question for the sake of applying a few remedies and at the same time disturbing business conditions by the fear of extensive changes.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutritive is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS,
Detroit Mar. 18, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.50@6.25; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.50@5.25; common, \$3.00@4.25; canners cows, \$1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.25.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and high; prime lambs \$6.10@6.25; mixed \$4.25@5.25; culls \$2.50@3.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.15@6.25; Yorkers \$6.10@6.15; pigs \$5.75@5.85; rough \$5.00@5.50; stags, 3 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boesche's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

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E. P. Dunne,
"Mr. Dooley,"
Joel C. Harris,
"Uncle Remus,"
E. W. Townsend,
"Chimney Fadden,"
George Ade,
R. McEnery Stuart,
P. L. Dunbar,
Goettl Burgess,
E. R. Stockton,
Tudor Jenks,
H. Parker Butler,
Carolyn Wells,
H. S. Edwards,
C. Bailey Fernald,
C. Batell Loomis,
Oliver Herford,
Elliott Flower,
A. Nigelow Palne,
Beatrice Herford.

Reminiscences and Portraits of:
"Petroleum Naaby,"
Josh Billings,
"Mark Twain,"
John G. Saxe,
"Mrs. Partington,"
"Miles O'Reilly,"
"Hans Breitman,"
"Artemus Ward,"
"Orpheus C. Kerr,"
"Bill Nye,"
F. R. Stockton,
D. G. Mitchell,
H. C. Harner,
"Sam Slick,"
Eugene Field,
R. Grant White,
Capt. G. H. Derby,
"John Phoenix,"
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Doesticks, P. B.,
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The West,
Illustrated by Remington.

Interesting papers on

Social Life in New York.

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A great year of the greatest American Magazines begun in November 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the CENTURY in 1902, by addressing at once

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We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

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CHINA WARE!

Just received, a new supply of English Porcelain. It is open stock, nice patterns, best of ware, and the prices are in reach of all.

Displayed at

The Furniture Store.

We are now Ready!

We are now ready to show our customers a most complete line of new and up-to-date Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., ever brought to Grayling, and the prices are right.

We have the newest and largest stock of goods to select from. Good goods at the lowest prices is our motto.

Save your Coupons and get Furniture Free!

A beautiful framed oil-painted picture, worth at least \$2.50 for only 89c, when you make a purchase of \$2.00 worth of goods or more. See window.

Ask to see our line of

Triton Ladies' Wrappers,



The best Ladies' Wrapper ever made.

KRAMER BRO'S.

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,
Strictly One Price.

The Corner Store.

GRAYLING, Mich.

Black Smithing Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEY E line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.
mar14-ly DAVID FLAGG.

MARLIN



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and jacketed bullets in large calibre rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Being loaded 1895 Reapers have Special Smokeless Steel barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

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Macquinnaw Express, 4.40 P. M.	7.15 P. M.
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DETROIT EXPRESS.	ARR. AT BAY CITY.
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A. W. CAMPBELL, O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENTS.

Local Agent.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Table No. 2.

Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic Accommodation Mixed P. M.	Stations.	Alba Accommodation Mixed P. M.
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5.10 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12.05
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5.27	Ausable River	11.45
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5.42	Muirhead	11.30
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5.57	Manistow River	11.22
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	Blue Lake Jet.	11.10
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	Crooked Lake	
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	Blue Lake	
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6.00	Squaw Lake	11.14
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6.14	Mancelona Road	11.08
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6.25	Lake Harold	10.50
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	Alba	10.45
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6.42	Green River	10.25
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7.05	Jordan River	10.05
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7.10	E. J. S. Crossing	10.00
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7.30 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	6.40, P. M.
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	East Jordan.	A. M.
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Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where (T) is shown.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAR. 20, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. C. Osterman, March 10, a son.

Read what Kramer Bros. have to say in their Ad.

Read Goudrow's new Ad., and then look at his stock.

For Sale—A new-milch cow. Inquire of Chris. Peterson.

Fred Hoesli had the misfortune of losing a valuable horse, last week.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars, at Jensen's, next to Opera House.

Don't suffer with headache when a pair of Leahy's glasses will cure it.

Schiller Male Quartette, at Opera House, March 24th. Admission, 35c.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

The wearers of the green had a pleasant dancing party at the Opera House the 17th.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Mrs. S. Kramer is in Saginaw, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenberg.

Henry Bates has completed his lumbering job at Vanderbilt and returned to his farm in Maple Forest.

If the bright sun on the snow hurts your eyes, it indicates weak vision. See Leahy, the optician, when he comes, March 20—21.

Married—At the residence of Jas. Phippeny in Beaver Creek, March 15, Fred Phippeny and Martha Larne, Justice James Sullivan officiating.

If you need glasses, don't fail to consult Leahy, the optician, as he comes prepared to fit any eyes that can be fitted.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

It is stated that Dr. E. F. Wolfe contemplates going on the road to sell goods in the western states, for a Detroit drug firm.—Mio Mail.

If you have headache it may be from your eyes. Have them examined by Searight, the optician. At Crawford House, next to Bates & Co.

It is reported that a hospital is to be erected at Lewiston, for the care of lumbermen injured in the camps in that vicinity.

Comrade W. S. Chalker has been granted a pension. It has been a long time in coming, but will help some in his declining years.

One of the twin boys, orphaned by the death of Mrs. John Hanson, at Johannesburg, was buried here, Tuesday, and the other is critically ill.

Mrs. Jackson kept the audience in a perfect uproar, she is a clever impersonator.—Quincy Journal.—At the Opera House, March 24th.

Spring time is the time to use Rocky Mountain Tea. Keeps you well all summer. Great spring life renewer. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

A. E. Newman is happy over the news from the U. P. from his daughter, Mrs. Solon Holbrook. There is another boy to call him grandfather.

Ed. Chalker came down from Waters, Tuesday, evening, not that he especially admired St. Patrick, but he likes to dance, and Miss _____ was here.

Postmaster M. A. Bates has received his new commission, which is probably impressed with the first signature of President Roosevelt in this county.

Now is the time, spring time.—Take Rocky Mountain Tea. Keeps the whole family well. If it fails, bring it back and get your cash. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

According to figures furnished by the United States census bureau, there are a total of 580,559 horses, valued at \$30,905,557, in the state of Michigan.

Fred Phippeny and Miss Martha Larne of Beaver Creek township, have been granted a license to wed—and we suppose that ere this the wedding has taken place.

We sat at the table together, She cast a sly glance at me, She certainly looked like an angel Oh, Charley! Please order me Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

From a letter received from Mrs. Alice Carrier, of Shetville, formerly of Maple Forest, and daughter of David Shoup, we learn that her husband died some time since, but going no date or particulars. They will be remembered by many of the older residents of the county.

Mrs. A. H. Wisner has gone to Holly, to arrange for future residence. She will be followed by the rest of the family the first of April.

Our sweet spring time changed Saturday night and Sunday to genuine March blizzards, the wind blowing a gale, and the mercury falling from 62° to 10°.

An exchange says, that "Tip" Deyarmond, who operates stores at Mio and Lewiston, is about to sell out and go to Montana, where he will buy a cattle ranch.

The impersonations and character sketches of Mrs. Jackson are natural, graceful and artistic.—Daily Dispatch, Kokomo, Ind. At the Opera House, March 24th.

Annie Nelson, twelve years old, a daughter of Julius Nelson, slipped on a flight of stairs Monday morning and fell in such a way that her left arm was fractured.

For Sale or Trade—A good work horse, weighing 1400 pounds, also two colts, one and two years old. Will trade for young stock. Inquire at this office.

This is a great quartet! Break it apart and you have four superb soloists. Can you find any thing better?—F. Emerson Brooks, the California poet. Opera House, March 24th.

ESTRAYED—From my premises between Levell and Lewiston, a red and white cow, 9 years old, and a red and white heifer, 11 months old. Information rewarded. Address, M. Duple, Grayling, Mich.

Miss Alice Oroteau wishes to announce to the ladies of Grayling and vicinity that she will open a permanent millinery store at her home, March 27th. Your inspection is invited.

The Schiller Male Quartet came up to high water mark. We have not had any thing here their equal. They are artists.—Evan Essery, Superintendent City Schools, Manchester Mich.—At Opera House, March 24.

Prof. Searight, the optician, believes in doing business with the many rather than a few. Therefore his prices are about half what other opticians charge for the same goods. At Crawford House, next to Bates & Company.

The Michigan Chemical Co. of Bay City, who manufactures alcohol from refuse molasses of beet sugar, has closed a contract to supply the United States government with 75,000 gallons of beet alcohol for use in making smokeless powder.

The Half Holiday Two-Step. We are in receipt of a piano copy of this very lively march. It well deserves its phenomenal popularity. It is all the rage in New York City this season, and no doubt our local planists will soon be playing it. Published by Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

Prof. S. G. Searight, the optician, will again be in Grayling all of next week. Those in need of spectacles or eye-glasses will do well to see him. The many years he has visited Grayling proves him to be at the head of the class in his line. At Crawford House, next to Bates & Co.

Thomas Mulvey and family have been having such domestic trouble that they have broken up, and Mrs. Mulvey has applied for a divorce.—Thomas attempted to drown his sorrow in the flowing bowl, and got in further trouble so that he was called upon to give bonds to keep the peace. We believe the whole trouble is due to whisky, and sympathize with both parties.

We hear that Peter Johnson, the same Peter we noticed a few weeks ago, was again up before Old Bob (Justice McElroy) for disorderly conduct. This time he got a ticket that entitled him to 30 days board with Sheriff Owen. He also promised Peter a free trip to Detroit, if he came up before him again, with the privilege of remaining 90 days.

Emory Potter, who resided on Brink's addition, was at work in the mill at Waters, Saturday, when a board was thrown from a saw, striking him in the side, and causing an injury from which he died Sunday morning. The body was brought home, Monday, and he was buried Tuesday. He leaves a wife and child who will receive the sympathy of the community.

Mrs. Charles Jerome accompanied Miss Williams to Tekonsha, last week, with the body of her mother. Their train was late between Bay City and Jackson, and they were held to hold the train for Tekonsha. The operator at Jackson blundered, and read the dispatch Tecumseh instead, and the ladies were held in Jackson till evening, waiting for a train. Mrs. Jerome returned home Saturday evening.

The Mutual Bureau, LaPorte, Ind. Gentlemen: The concert given by Schillers was the finest which it has been my privilege to hear in years, the harmony of their voices is perfect, and it is rare that a company of soloists is heard together. Any one of them would do credit as a star of a company.—L. M. Kellogg, Supt. City Schools, Tecumseh, Mich.—Opera House, March 24th.

The man who whispers down a well, About the goods he has to sell, Will never reap the golden dollars, Like one who climbs a tree and hollers.

We are not up a tree, but we want everyone to know, that our enlarged portraits are the finest in the country. Our stock of Frames is complete. First class photography a specialty. Amateur Supplies for sale.

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY. F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case to be used at your discretion. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever. I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 720 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost. INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mrs. W. Woodworth has returned from Detroit with a full line of trimmed, untrimmed and ready-to-wear hats at prices to suit all. Miss Bertha Smith, who has had eight seasons experience, will have charge of the trimming department. Regular Easter opening on Thursday, March 27th. All are most cordially invited to call and see the new styles, and inspect prices.

At the regular meeting of Ruddock Post, No. 224, Grand Army of the Republic, last Thursday evening, the matter of increasing the membership of the Post, so that all the old veterans could have the opportunity to receive the benefits of the organization and enjoy the privileges of the elegant new quarters, was discussed, and a motion was adopted to remit all past dues of suspended comrades, and reinstate them upon their making application and payment of dues from January 1, 1902. It is hoped that by this inducement, that many of the old comrades will return to "camp."—Cheboygan Tribune.

W. B. Covert started Tuesday for the "Wild and Woolly West." He has been a resident of Grayling for the past eleven years, having been "Devil" and "Joni" in the AVA-LANCHE office for several years, from where he took a year at the M. A. C. and went from there to Alma College, from which he came home in the spring of '98, since when he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising at Riverside Rancho, formerly the home of Dr. W. H. Niles, in Oscoda county. During his residence here he has made many friends, who will regret his leaving, and who will wish him unlimited success in the larger field he seeks. He takes with him the respect of this community as an honest and estimable citizen.

Teacher's Examination. A teacher's examination will be held at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, March 27th and 28th, commencing at 8 o'clock, a. m. FLORA M. MARVIN, Co. Commissioner.

FARM FOR SALE—One mile north east of Cheney, P. O. Forty acres improved; 10 acres seedling (good stand); good house and barn. Stock, implements, etc., with the farm if desired. Will sell cheap; good reason for selling. Call on or address J. A. BREARLEY, feb27tf Pere Cheney, Mich.

A Horrible Outbreak. "Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Ishill, of Morganton, Tenn., but Dr. Fucile's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25 cents, at L. Fournier's drug store.

The mothers and teachers meeting will be held Thursday, March 27th, at 3.30 p. m. All mothers and those interested are earnestly solicited to be present, to help and encourage this movement to elevate the standard of training and government in the home and in the school. These meetings are being held all over the country, and let us not be reluctant to avail ourselves of opportunities to a higher standard of living for ourselves and the children.

Working 24 Hours a Day. There's no rest for those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always busy curing Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Bilelessness, Fever and Ague. They banish Sick Headache, drive out Malaria. Never gripe or weaken. Small, taste nice, work wonders. Try them. 25 cents, at L. Fournier's drug store.

SHOES! Shoes!

I have refitted my store and put in an up-to-date stock of seasonable goods, and guarantee the prices to be right. Everybody is invited to see the styles whether they buy or not. J. GOUDROW.

COMING SOON!



J. LEAHY The Expert Optician, will again visit Grayling, Thursday, March 20, and will remain two days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Remember, Headaches can be cured, Blindness prevented and failing vision restored by wearing glasses, specially ground to fit. Fitting Children's Eyes a specialty. Consultation free.

WE SELL Palatine Oil. Comradour Teas. Royal Tiger Coffee. Fancy Canned Goods. Flour, Hay and Feed. BATES & CO.

Dr. Andrew B. Spinney, formerly of Detroit, now proprietor of Reed City Sanitarium will be in Grayling at the Depot Hotel, Friday March 28th, from 12 M to 9 o'clock p. m.

He has new and improved methods for treating catarrhs, rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, and also all forms of throat troubles. He uses the morphine, opium and liquor habits. Special attention given to private diseases of both men and women. He guarantees to cure any case of piles or rupture. Consultation free.

Republican Caucus. The Republican electors of the township of Grayling are requested to meet at the Town Hall, Saturday evening, March 22d, for the purpose of nominating township officers to be elected at the annual township meeting, April 7th.

CHAS. T. JEROME, CHAIRMAN. F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

Night Was Hor Terror: "I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Charles Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other means failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung troubles. Price 50 cts and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

Only a Few Days!

Only a few days left to secure the wonderful bargains we offer in our entire store. It means a great saving to you, by calling at our store, and see the big values we offer, from now until April 1st.

Blumenthal & Baumgart, Grayling, Mich.

The One Price for All Store. Advertisers of Facts.

SYRUP OF TAR AND Wild Cherry

FOR RECENT AND CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS

BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces, And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

FOR SALE BY Lucien Fournier, DRUGGIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

DON'T BE FOOLED! Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Tea Co., Madison, Wis. Keep you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

Probate Order. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford. ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH PATTERSON, deceased.

It is ORDERED, that Geo. L. Alexander, Henry A. Bauman and Marius Hanson, of said county be appointed appraisers, to appraise the estate of said deceased.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the Executrix be allowed one year from this 25th day of February, instant, in which to dispose of the estate and pay the debts of said deceased.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that six months from this said 25th day of February, instant, be allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate for examination and allowance, and that all persons having claims and demands against said deceased, be required to present the same to this Court, at the Probate Office for said County, on or before the 31st day of July next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, for examination and allowance.

JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate. feb27-4w

Probate Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford. ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court, for the County of Crawford, made on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1902, that six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Joseph Patterson, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased, are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the Village of Grayling, for examination and allowance, on or before the 31st day of JULY, NEXT; and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday the 7th day of April, and on Monday, the 21st day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated February 25th, A. D., 1902. JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels," OR A CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office O. PALMER.

Winter Is now over, at last!

We have just received our Spring and Summer Goods. New silks in dainty colorings, New Challies Organdies, Gingham, Batistes, and Percales. Don't they prove that winter is gone, spring is here, and summer not far off. Doesn't a display like this inspire you with a desire to buy silks in all colors from 50c to \$1.25 per yard.

We also handle the celebrated American Lady Corset.

We have a large line of Men's white and fancy colored Shirts.

If we can come to an understanding on this shoe question, we will sell you some shoes this spring. We understand that you want good, stylish shoes that fit and wear well, at a low price. We want you to understand that we've got them right here, the best "Understanding" in the world for men, women and children; SELZ SHOES. Do you understand? You will if you drop in and get a pair.

Respectfully A. KRAUS & SON. One Price Store.

America's BEST Republican Paper

Editorially Fearless. Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

AMERICA WITH ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

By U. S. Senator Shelby M. Cullom.



The alliance between England and Japan to protect the territorial integrity of China and Korea is regarded as a formal adoption of the policy of the United States in connection with the eastern question. It is in line with the policy of the United States set forth in the Hay note to the powers of June 3, 1900, in which the position of the United States was set forth.

While we are not permitted under our form of government to form alliances of this kind with foreign powers, we are permitted to announce our declaration of principle on questions which arise. If other powers see the wisdom of adopting our suggestions and carry out the European custom of forming alliances of offense and defense, that is not our affair. In the present instance fears have been entertained that certain powers were looking with lustful eyes upon certain territory in the far East. Such a taking over of territory might be injurious to American interests, commercial and otherwise. At an opportune moment our government took a firm stand in behalf of American interests without violating any of the fixed principles of diplomatic intercourse, and at the same time maintaining a dignified neutrality.

The attitude assumed by the United States was right and proper, as subsequent events demonstrated, and now, as a further vindication of our position, England and Japan have formed a friendly alliance to prevent the division of China by designing powers. We do not propose to interfere or become involved in a foreign war, but we reserve the right to assert our rights and see that our interests are protected.

HOW TO AVOID TAKING COLD.

By E. C. Sweet, M. D.

A cold may be induced by exposure, over-fatigue, lack of proper and sufficient clothing, or lack of nourishing food. Taking cold is more a matter of physical condition than of temperament. It is a warning that is why some of the worst colds are contracted unknowingly and apparently without cause. Fatigue and a run-down condition of the system causes more severe colds than all the blasts from Medicine Hat. If a man has pure blood, steady nerves and a good digestion, low temperature or a slight draught doesn't often affect him unfavorably.

The cause of the sensations of cold is more often internal than external, and those who go shivering about in ordinary circumstances can't remedy matters much by putting on an extra supply of heavy clothing. Warm clothing will, of course, help to offset a low temperature, but it will not make you warm if there's some internal reason for the chilliness. Most people who take colds eat and drink improperly in winter. Many swathe their throats when it's warm stockings they need. Clothing should be warm, but not extremely heavy, and the practically air-tight suitings often worn are an abandonment. Under these the skin is made to breathe the owner of the skin will be cold if he's clad in furs a foot thick.

A man who seems perfectly well, but who shivers on slight exposure to cold has something wrong with his circulation, or his blood is impoverished by imperfect digestion. Take care of the blood and encourage circulation; eat plain, wholesome food that will make pure blood, breathe pure air; take plenty of exercise, indulge in frequent bathing and ventilation of the skin and avoid air-tight clothes as you would the smallest draft.

While severe draughts are always to be avoided, foul air is worse than draughts; indeed, if one is in prime condition ordinary draughts are little to be feared, while lack of ventilation is almost



ways a menace. The body needs a pure air bath just as it needs a water bath. Few people understand how desperately the skin requires ventilation, and many do not expose their entire bodies to the air from September to June. In cold weather the warm tub bath should be used sparingly, and never immediately before going outdoors, but a sponge bath followed by vigorous friction, every body should have once a day. Speaking of the sponge bath, don't mean to use a sponge; it's a germ and filth carrier. Use your hands, or a coarse wash rag, and boil the rag afterwards. The thoughtless neglect of the water on the skin is entirely beyond comprehension. Laundry bills will prevent many who are not particular from changing underwear daily, but at least may be ventilated every twenty-four hours, one suit being aired while the other is worn.

Exercise in the open air, dress sensibly, eat plenty of plain, wholesome food, and neglect the water on the skin and bath, sleep enough, don't worry, and ten to one you won't take cold on every slight provocation.

THE ART OF MAKING A LIVING.

By Louis F. Post.

It may seem queer that a man of my ability in making money should presume to tell you how to make a living. You might naturally conclude that Mr. Carnegie, who has amassed a fortune of unknown millions, or Mr. Schwab, who has risen to a position which pays a salary of \$1,000,000 a year, would be more able to tell you how to make a living. But that supposition is not altogether true. The man who knows the theory of any practice cannot always carry out his ideas.

Now, what is the present state of living in this country? I am not a pessimist, but I must say that conditions are not very bright. In other words, the college-to-day to earn a living has a hard time of it. He has one chance in 50,000,000 to become President of the country and about as good a chance to become rich. He has a little better show of amassing a fortune, but the chances are not very bright. In other words, the college-to-day to earn a living has a hard time of it. He has one chance in 50,000,000 to become President of the country and about as good a chance to become rich. He has a little better show of amassing a fortune, but the chances are not very bright.

Wages have fallen during the last thirty years to an alarming degree. Thirty years ago a stenographer could get \$1,500 a year readily; now he can get \$20 a week with difficulty. In other words, the college-to-day to earn a living has a hard time of it. He has one chance in 50,000,000 to become President of the country and about as good a chance to become rich. He has a little better show of amassing a fortune, but the chances are not very bright.

HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE.

By Rev. J. W. Laughlin.

One of the earliest methods of selecting a wife was by barter. Later it was by capture. Today marriage is supposed to be based on the consent of both parties. Under the blessed influence of the gospel, woman stands on an equal plane with man, and her likes and dislikes must be considered. No man should ever think of choosing a wife without making it a matter of serious prayer. John B. Gough and Mary Whitcomb were betrothed, but so early

use of the system not sufficiently wonderful to be extraordinary, perhaps, yet the incident reported by Chambers' Journal is one which appeals to the imagination.

Two Cunard liners, the Lucania and the Campania, were crossing the Atlantic in opposite directions. Each, knowing the date of the other's sailing, could make a calculation as to the hour when they would most likely meet. When the hour came, the vessels were too far apart to sight each other. Presently, however, the warning bell of the wireless telegraphic apparatus in the Campania struck, and the message was spelled out: "Are you there? Lucania." And then the two vessels, still invisible to each other, and as it was found, thirty-six miles apart, talked for some hours, exchanging experiences as to the weather, and finally parting with the word "good-by," when they were a hundred and forty miles asunder.

Such a conversation carried on between vessels in the open ocean, separated by such a vast stretch of water, and out of sight of each other, is an impressive illustration of what wireless telegraphy means.

MARCONI'S SIGNALS.

In What Manner Did They Come Across the Atlantic?

How did Marconi's signals come across from Cornwall to the Newfoundland shores? There is a curving bill of water and earth crust 110 miles high in between. Did the electric waves go over the hill or through it, or how? That is the puzzle the electric world is bawling over at the moment. Some German experiments seem to indicate that the waves are absorbed by water as they are by metals. Prof. Fleming, of London, who has done an elaborate work on the scientific side of the subject, puts the matter a little differently. His results would make water opaque to these electrical waves, as it is, in large quantity, to light. Either way, it seems as if the signals didn't come straight through. They went round the hill. In this case they must somehow have followed the curving earth. But how?

est were they to have divine guidance. John said he forgot to kiss Mary until after they were married.

There were hundreds of men who have worked out of debt, paid for their houses and made money who, if they were to tell the story of their lives, would give the credit to the wife who toiled at their side.

One essential in a good wife is common sense, not plain common sense, and with that she will soon learn not to sew on white buttons with black thread, and to make biscuits and pancakes just like your mother used to make them.

Another essential is religion. Religion softens and soothes and makes agreeable. It warms the heart and quiets the tongue. For the position of wife and mother there is a demand to-day for the best trained women the best colleges can produce. She who is ambitious to be an ideal wife and mother will fit herself for the best life possible by a thorough education.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

By Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

The most favorable moral education a girl can have is the example of her mother. If she daily practices truth, justice, sincerity, patience, fortitude, gentleness, a large charity for others—that is, if she leads a Christian life, it will impress her child more than any dogma that can be inculcated in her in lengthy lectures. If added to this, the mother has the self-control to notice the child's little fads and fancies and treat them respectfully, and if the child be allowed the largest liberty consistent with the proper care of her, there will be little to fear for her future. Most girls who are seriously devoted to their mothers do not use the little elegancies which, forgotten toward a stranger, they would consider unpardonable. This obviously is wrong. The habit of trusting children to the care of servants in the nursery in the formative period of their lives is a very vicious one, no matter how trustworthy the servants. No one can give a child that close attention which is prompted by a mother's love.

No mother can escape the dreadful responsibility of the moral education of her daughter. I confess to being unable to give any formula for its performance except self-abnegation and eternal vigilance. Ultra-fashionable mothers may say: "I am too busy to devote myself to my children." True, perhaps, but why? The child has a natural and first claim to her mother's sedulous attention during the formative period of her life, which I think is from birth to the twelfth or fifteenth year of her youth, and the claims of society should be secondary to this paramount duty.

PUBLICITY A CURE FOR DIVORCE.

By Judge Henry Bischoff.

There can be no doubt that publicity would be a strong aid in compelling a firmer belief in the indissolubility of the marriage tie. The tendency of divorce legislation to-day is toward increasing rather than toward encouraging applications for judicial separation. New grounds of divorce are constantly being incorporated into the laws, and the general public sense has been greatly shocked to the ease with which divorces may already be obtained. With many it is only a question of financial ability and a few months of leisure to insure success in application for divorce. In many cases, too, the secrecy with which divorce litigation is so frequently conducted.

Publicity in all divorce proceedings would undoubtedly check their frequency. It would direct public attention to the evils of divorce and create a strong feeling of indignation. Such a feeling would occur where the interests of the children justify secret divorce proceedings, but no interest of public policy requires this. The home, which is the unit of the nation's strength, should be protected.

hard-worked clerk and carrier will verify the statement, for it has cost some of them much of their hard-earned and small salary.

The Bundy is worked as follows: When the office opens for business at 9 o'clock in the morning the clock is the first thing attended to. The three dating keys are used, and the date and hour, 9 a. m., is imprinted on the tape; then the employees each take their key and "ring in" their arrival. Each employee has his own number, and that number is on his key. He is not allowed to use another's key or "ring in" or out any fellow clerk or carrier, under penalty of dismissal from the service. The letter carriers have four keys, the first being used when he reports for the day at 6:30 a. m. When he goes out on his first trip he takes down his next key, which is the key bearing the letter "L," and "rings out" and leaves the office. On his return he immediately enters the office "rings in" his arrival, the key bearing the letter "R," and after he has performed his office work and it is time for him to take his "day off" or "swing" for an hour or two, a carrier not being allowed to work more than eight hours per day, he uses the key bearing the letter "E," meaning end of duty. As each key is "ring in" the clock registers the time to a fraction of a minute.

Letter carriers are allowed by law to work only eight hours, and when a carrier has worked over that time, if only for one minute, intentionally or unintentionally, he must pay the penalty, which is usually suspension from one to three days without pay, for Uncle Sam is a very strict master in the postoffice and the Bundy never lies. There are penalties for failure to ring the clock on arrival and departure, for all employees from the heads of the various departments to the porters. Letter carriers are suspended from one to fifteen days, according to how many prior convictions there may be recorded against them in the record book. Clerks suffer for their mistakes by being fined from one day's salary up, as the case may be, as prior convictions also count against the clerks.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

How the Obnoxious Bird Was Brought to This Country.

Two old residents of Germantown took advantage of a delightful day to saunter up Germantown avenue, stopping now and then at the different places of historic interest along the avenue. They spent some of the time at the old ship house, telling each other about the ship canal, and as to how the ship came to be placed there, when their attention was attracted by myriads of sparrows that congregated up on the roof.

There are no deformed or crippled Chinamen. If a child is born deformed it is at once made away with. You may travel all over China and never see a maimed native. When a serious accident befalls one of them, he is likewise put to death. This is part of their religion, to which they adhere closely.

May's Girl Friends.

"May says she's afraid he is going to marry her for her money."

"Poor thing! She must have been looking in the mirror."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Say that again," said a girl to-day to a man who had complimented her tremendously, "and I'll make you marry me."

When you slip and fall, of course you have remarked how foolish you feel.

ATROCITIES IN NEW GUINEA.

M. Rouyer, a survivor of the massacre of a French scientific mission by cannibals at Sileraka, New Guinea, on Jan. 1, in describing the horrible occurrence, relates that the yacht Salvant, with the mission on board, had anchored off the coast of New Guinea, and that several of the explorers landed. After an apparently friendly reception from the natives the latter treacherously attacked them during the night, murdering thirty-two of the party, including Baron Villars, Count de Saint Romy and MM. Hagelbeck and Vries, and wounding thirty-three, including M. Rouyer, the chief of the mission, and another Frenchman named Reimer.

M. Rouyer writes:

"We were all sleeping peacefully when there was a great uproar and we were attacked by hundreds of natives carrying torches. Several of us were felled to the ground with clubs, hatchets and spears. Others were overpowered, carried away and bound to trees. I was among this number. I received a blow on the head from a club and fainted. When I recovered consciousness at 5 o'clock in the morning I found myself tied hand and foot and surrounded by savages, who, believing me to be dead, were keeping me for themselves. I saw the body of Baron Villars near me, bound to a tree. His body was naked, his head had been split open, and his eyes had been gouged out. The Count de Saint Romy had been decapitated and his head stuck on the end of a spear as a trophy. M. Hagelbeck was spitted on a bamboo and was being roasted over a fire.

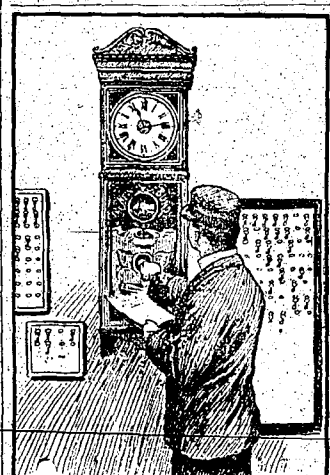
"I waited my fate. I was afraid to move. My head hurt me dreadfully. All around me the ground was strewn with corpses. Suddenly a great clamor arose, followed by a fusillade. I opened my eyes and saw Dr. Forster and the remainder of the mission from the yacht firing on the cannibals. I shouted and the rescuers ran to me and cut the bonds which bound me to the tree. The cannibals fled, leaving many dead. The clothes of M. Vries were found, but his body was missing. He had evidently been devoured by the savages during the night."

TIME CHECK ON POSTAL CLERKS.

Every Employee in the Postoffice Must Contribute to His Own Record.

"Remember the Bundy" is the watchword in the big postoffices, and Uncle Sam's gray-coated men are in constant dread lest they forget to "ring in" or "ring out."

About a year ago the United States Postoffice Department at Washington, D. C., conceived the idea of procuring a clock to keep a correct record of the arrival and departure of all employees in that branch of the service all over the United States, which resulted in the supplying of all postoffices of importance with the now famous clock. The Bundy is a large affair, having three strong mainpanels and an intricate time-recording apparatus. Two of the springs work the clock and the other is the power of the striking part, for the Bundy strikes off the time the clerks and carriers report on and off duty, not like other clocks that only strike the hours and half hours of the day. It is a complicated affair and many a poor



CHECKING THE TIME.

hard-worked clerk and carrier will verify the statement, for it has cost some of them much of their hard-earned and small salary.

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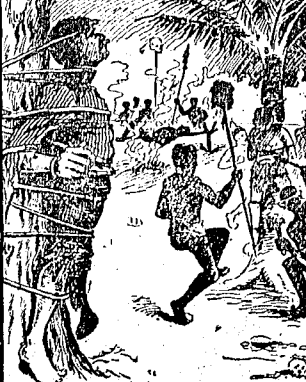
THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

How the Obnoxious Bird Was Brought to This Country.

Two old residents of Germantown took advantage of a delightful day to saunter up Germantown avenue, stopping now and then at the different places of historic interest along the avenue. They spent some of the time at the old ship house, telling each other about the ship canal, and as to how the ship came to be placed there, when their attention was attracted by myriads of sparrows that congregated up on the roof.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Contains 2,200 Parts and Required Many Years to Complete.



THE SCENE OF HORRORS.

beck was spitted on a bamboo and was being roasted over a fire.

"I waited my fate. I was afraid to move. My head hurt me dreadfully. All around me the ground was strewn with corpses. Suddenly a great clamor arose, followed by a fusillade. I opened my eyes and saw Dr. Forster and the remainder of the mission from the yacht firing on the cannibals. I shouted and the rescuers ran to me and cut the bonds which bound me to the tree. The cannibals fled, leaving many dead. The clothes of M. Vries were found, but his body was missing. He had evidently been devoured by the savages during the night."

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The clock is a wonderful piece of mechanism. It tells the day, the month, the season, the year, the signs of the zodiac, the phases of the moon, and the positions of the stars. It also forecasts eclipses of the sun and moon, and presents a perpetual calendar. Like its great Strasburg prototype, the clock is embellished with many automatic figures; there are also figures representing the angel of death and the four ages of man. At the striking of the full hour an angel appears bearing the hour-glass, while another blows a trumpet.

On the left side of the clock is a cock, which five minutes before noon flaps its wings, stretches its neck, and crows. Spring is symbolized by a cuckoo, and summer by a quail; while autumn is represented by a bull at the feet of St. Luke, and winter by the lion of St. Mark. All these creatures utter their appropriate cries. At noon and midnight a figure of the Savior appears, accompanied by his twelve apostles. There are also musical chimes which play melodies after the "even" hours. Not content with his tremendous labors, the inventor, Herr Julius Spah, has written three volumes descriptive of his clock.

The work consists of 2,200 parts, 142 of which are wheels. Each part is itself a masterpiece. All the wheels, levers, and bridges are the constructor's own handwork, and are ornamented with flowers and creepers in fretwork. The cabinet is of old oak, veneered and polished, and the weight of the entire structure is a little over 300 pounds. The cabinet is constructed in such a way that one is able to see the full working of the whole clock through the front glass and the side glasses, which are divided by columns.

CLOTHING GOING TO WASTE.

Many Unwanted Coats and Cuffs Destroyed at Laundries.

Thousands of dollars' worth of laundered shirts, collars and cuffs that have not been called for are burned or otherwise destroyed in Chicago every month. It is estimated that the linen thus consumed in the city in a single year amounts in value to \$231,000. Nearly \$14,000 worth was either burned or consigned to the rag heap during the last month.

To successfully put them on the market, said a laundryman, "the articles would have to be assorted in sizes, and this would be impracticable, as they would have to be sold at a price that would not justify the trouble. In consequence they are taken out and burned, but in a short time the shelves are again filled with unclaimed packages. The value of these packages usually ranges from 30 cents to \$5.

"All bundles are kept on the shelves of the various laundries for sixty days, and if no one has called for and claimed them by that time they are thrown into a large basket and opened. If the shirts are in good condition they are given to tramps or turned over to the charitable organizations. The collars and cuffs cannot be disposed of in this way, and are usually burned. The question of disposing of unclaimed laundry is a constant thorn in the side of laundrymen in Chicago, and other large cities of the country."

This heavy loss is due to the carelessness of the linen-wearing public of Chicago. One laundryman who has been in the business here for years, and who has seen enough linen go to waste to clothe half the population of the country, said:

"The remarkable number of shirts, collars and cuffs left at laundries can be accounted for in several ways. Frequently strangers come to the city, send their soiled clothes to the laundry and hastily leave without calling for them. They rarely go to the trouble of sending back for them, and the package is consequently burned."

"Another reason is gross carelessness. A man often strolls down town with a bundle of linen and leaves it to the first laundry he happens to see. He forgets where he left it, and some poor laundryman is frequently the victim of abuse from an irate citizen who had never been in his establishment. I have callers nearly every day who fiercely demand their linen, which they had left at some other place."—Chicago Record-Herald.

No Geologist.

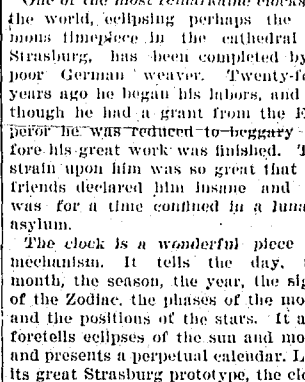
"What kind of pie is it to-day, Jim?" asked the first restaurant boarder of his companion.

"Dunno," replied Jim, as he tried to gnaw off a bite. "I'm no geologist."—Ohio State Journal.

Russian railroad trains have smoking cars for women.

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Russian railroad trains have smoking cars for women.

FLASHES OF FUN.

An Insultation: "They claim to be connected with some of the best families." "By telephone?"—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Sarah—She's worth a million, and just the right age for you. Jerry—Any girl worth a million is the right age for me.—London Tit-Bits.

Because you are better than the man you despise does not mean that you are not worse than those who despise you.—New York Press.

Edith—You say Mr. Goldie deceived Edith dreadfully about his age? Gladys—Yes, poor girl! After they were married he confessed that he was only sixty instead of seventy-five.

Cassidy—Why don't ye ate yer dinner? Casey—Shure, this is Friday, an' O'm wonderin'. Cassidy—What are ye wonderin'? Casey—Is turtle soup fish with it's made out o' veal?—Philadelphia Press.

Guest (impatiently)—Say, waiter, how long have you been employed here? Waiter—Bout a week, sah. Guest—Oh, is that all? Then I must have given my order to some other waiter.—Chicago Daily News.

Pleasant While It Lasted: "What would you do if you woke up some morning to find that you had inherited a million dollars?" "I'd turn over on the other side and try to dream it again."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Author's Privilege: An author wrote to his publisher: "Can I hope for any royalties from my book this year?" The publisher replied: "Yes, you can hope. There's nothing in the world to hinder you."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Test in Harlem—Gazzam (after he has succeeded in waking his wife)—Open the door! Mrs. Gazzam (head out of the second-story window)—Are you sober? Gazzam—Yesh. Mrs. Gazzam—Then say reciprocity.—Harlem Life.

Collapsed Building: "Kape alive, Mike! We're rescuin' 'em." Voice (from the debris)—Is big Clancy on there wid ye? "Sure he is." "As him wud he be so kind as t' step aff the rooinis. I've come on top av me widout him."—Brooklyn Life.

Why He Returned: "Did you come back for something you forgot?" asked Mrs. Darley, when her husband returned to the house a few minutes after leaving. "No, my dear," replied he, "I came back for something I remembered."—Town Topics.

"What is the matter?" asked the literary man's friend. "I don't know what I am going to do about this week's work." "What is the trouble?" "I can't think of any interesting questions to ask myself in my answers to Correspondents' column."—Washington Star.

He—My dear, we have cause for congratulation. I have just received notice of an unexpected increase of ten dollars per month in my wages. She—You dear, sweet, lovely old boy. How perfectly charming you are when under the influence of the X-rafa.—Chicago Tribune.

Doctor (dudling patient emptying a bottle of wine)—Here, here, my good man, this will never do. That's the cause of all the trouble. Pateous Patient—Well, then, fill your glass, doctor. Now we've found the cause, the sooner we get rid of it the better. —Detroit Free Press.

Fast and Furious—Backstop—I'm glad to see that you are making a name for yourself as an author, old man. Scribble (modestly)—Yes. Honors are being heaped on me. Why, it was only yesterday that I learned that my latest book had been thrown out of the Boston Library.—Bazar.

Composite: Dasherway—Qu

Health

"For 25 years I have never missed taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla every spring. It cleanses my blood, makes me feel strong, and does me good in every way." John P. Hodnette, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pure and rich blood carries new life to every part of the body. You are invigorated, refreshed. You feel anxious to be active. You become strong, steady, courageous. That's what Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do for you.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about its great family medicine. Feel strong, and we will be satisfied.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

\$33.00 to Pacific Coast
Chicago and Northwestern Railway; during the months of March and April \$30.00 from Chicago to Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Ogden and Salt Lake City; \$30.00 Spokane, \$33.00 Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria and a large number of other points. Tourist Sleeping Cars daily to the Pacific coast. For maps and particulars apply to nearest ticket agent or address:

W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Time to Charge.
At the taking of Moscow, while the troops sat in their saddles under a murderous fire, Murat, Napoleon's dashing chief of cavalry, received a dispatch to which an answer was required. Though his mettlesome horse was trembling, Murat laid the reins upon the horn of the saddle, took his notebook in one hand and a pencil in the other, and began to write a response. Suddenly a shell fell and exploded on the ground close by. The horse leaped into the air and swung wildly around.

Murat simply transferred the pencil to the hand that held the notebook, calmed the horse with the other hand, and then went on writing his dispatch as if nothing had happened. A short of admiration went up along the line. Murat said that the enthusiasm aroused by his trifling act had created a favorable moment for a charge. He gave the order, and his men swept clear through the enemy's line.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running nose or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammation of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness cured by our method. Send for circulars, free.

J. F. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Hard Luck.
"Aren't you glad you are living in this age of invention?" exclaimed the thin man with a wart on his nose.

"Can't say that I am," said the bald-headed man. "You see I married a widow, and she's got a photograph that she is forever having grind out records that her first husband made." Brooklyn Eagle.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam for the Cough at once, go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50-cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Haydn dedicated one of his most important instrumental compositions to his mother.

Each package of PUTNAM FADE-LESS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better, too.

Goudon's mother was fond of painting and music.

Clean white clothes are a sign that the housekeeper uses Red Cross Blue Dye. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.



THE PAST GUARANTEES THE FUTURE

THE FACT THAT

St. Jacobs Oil

Has cured thousands of cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, and other bodily aches and pains, it is a guarantee that it will cure other cases. It is safe, sure and never failing. 25c & 50c.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC

CONQUERS PAIN

CLOVER

Largest growers of Clover, Timothy and Grasses. Our Northern Clover, for vernal, frost and drought resisting properties, has won the highest honors. SUPERIOR CLOVER, 50c; 100 lbs., \$3.00; 1 lb. Green Prime Clover, 5c; 100 lbs., \$3.20.

Sample Clover, Timothy and Grasses and great catalog mailed you for 1c postage.

JOHN A. SALZER

SEED CO.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

ALSO YOURS FOR

CONSUMPTION

Across the Street.

Across the street there lives a maid,
A jolly, teasing little Jude,
With winking eyes and winking eyes,
And yet so staid and worldly wise.
That, if she deigns to send a glance
Across my way, it seems more chance,
And quick withdraws in swift retreat,
Across the street.

Across the street I sit and look,
I see her shadow on the pane,
And build me castles in the air,
I watch and wait, with patience rare,
Till, just as I would quite despair,
She looks from out her window-seat
Across the street.

Across the street hath come a change;
The window hath a tenant strange,
Who moves me to no rosy dreams;
My brain no more with castles teems—
What use have I for fancies frail?
The maid, as I sit rapt in tale,
Hath moved, to make my joy complete.
Across the street!

—Smart Set.

This Is Simply Wonderful.

Champion, Mich., March 17.—Mrs. A. Wellett, wife of a local photographer, has had a remarkable experience recently.

Mrs. Wellett tells the story this way: "I could not sleep, my feet were cold, my limbs cramped. I had an awful hard pain across my back. I had to get up three or four times every night. I was very nervous and fearfully despondent. I had very little appetite. 'After I had suffered in this way for five years, I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. When I had taken a few pills you ought to have seen what came from my kidneys. It looked like a spoiled egg, only darker. I kept on using Dodd's Kidney Pills till I was cured. Now I can sleep well and do not have to get up in the night. I have no pain in my back or limbs and I feel better than I have for years."

A Five-Cent Banquet.

Mrs. Styles—I was at the donation party last evening. Mr. Altartan gave us a splendid collation. I was awfully hungry and the things tasted so good that I ate and ate, until I was almost ashamed of myself.

Uncle George—And your supper cost you how much?

Mrs. Styles—For the land's sake, what in the world are you talking about?

Uncle George—I mean, how much did you contribute toward the donation?

Mrs. Styles—Oh, I gave a five-cent piece. I should have given a dime only I didn't have the change.—Boston Transcript.

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES

Tells How Hospital Physicians Use and Rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Twelve years continuous service at the sick bed in some of our prominent hospitals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with the diseases of women. I have nursed some of the most distressing cases of indigestion and ulceration of the ovaries and womb. I have known that doctors used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when everything else failed with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it and have yet to hear of its first failure to cure. Four years ago I had falling of the womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once more, and have had no trouble since. I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every occasion to recommend it."

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES.—\$5000 forfeit if she cannot be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of time, and has cured thousands.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

\$33.00 to California, Oregon and Washington

Chicago and Northwestern Railway; during the months of March and April, only \$30.00 for berth in tourist car. Personally conducted excursions, Tuesday and Thursday from Chicago and Wednesday from New England. Illustrated pamphlet sent on receipt of two-cent stamp by S. A. Hutchinson, Manager, 212 Clark street, Chicago.

Crush.
"There was a crush at the wedding, I suppose."

"Crush? Why, the ushers had to form a flying wedge in order to get the bridal party up to the altar."—Life.

Many School Children Are Sickly.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, especially used by Mother Gray, a nurse in the Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. Test thousands of testimonials. "THEY NEVER FAIL." At all druggists. 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address ALLEN S. OLSEN, Le Roy, New York.

Very Deleterious.
Mr. Cimino—Do you believe in pyrotechnics for the holidays?

Mrs. Malin—Oh, yes, if the children don't eat too many.

Lane's Family Medicine
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

A Blockhead.
"I planned my house out of my own head."

"I didn't know that yours was a wooden dwelling."

EARLIEST RUSSIAN MILLET.
Will you be short of hay? If so plant a plenty of this prodigiously prolific millet. 5 to 8 tons of Rich Hay Per Acre. Price, 100 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.00. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. C.

Who Could Blame Him?
Ethel (sighs). What a pretty mouth you have! It is such to be on a girl's face.

Jack—I seldom miss an opportunity.—Princeton Tiger.

DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW?
If so, use Red Cross Blue Dye. It will make them white as snow. 25c. package, 5 cents.

See Hay & Grain Reporter ad. in this paper.

THEY NEVER CHANGE.

The moon an' the women is jest the same
Sense of Bill Shakespeare's times.
The moon an' round and the girls an' strange
As when Bill wrote his rhymes.
I've read in the whole endurin' lot
Of stuff by men of fame—
I've read 'em all an' I tell you what,
The girls is jest the same.

There was Byron, Dryden, an' Alex.
Pope,
An' honest Thomas Moore,
They sang of girls, an' of blasted hope,
An' by the moon they swore,
The girls are the same as Bobby Burns
Sang in a sad refrain—
The more man studies 'em, less he learns,
For such research is in vain.

The moon an' the women they make no change,
As poets sing to-day:
The moon's as round, an' the girls as strange,
An' that's the mournful lay.
The moon goes on, jest as calm an' bright,
As round the world she whirled
They swear by the moon in the dreary night,
An' swear about the girls.
—Baltimore American.

The City Swell

WHEN Milly Ransome returned from a six months' visit to the city she was accompanied by Harry Lawrence, a tall, slim young man, clad in clothes of the newest fashion and wearing upon his light curls a shining silk hat, a fatal thing to do in the little, narrow-minded town of Groton. "A city swell" he was at once pronounced, and no type can express the heftable scorn with which these words were uttered.

Milly's father, an old-fashioned, stubborn man, looked at the newcomer and his clothes and then with a grunt of disapproval left the room to stable the horse. At supper Mr. Ransome talked.

"What are you thinking about that makes you so—?" she stopped, started at her own temerity.

"I am thinking how I shall get along without you," Milly gasped. "I had buoyed myself up with the hope that you cared for me, a little anyway, but when to-night I asked you—"

"You didn't ask me anything," came the demure interruption.

The young man looked at the blushing, downcast face beside him, and felt a rush of new life within him. When they returned from the drive a diamond flashed on the third finger of Milly Ransome's hand, and she had promised to marry the city swell.—Indianapolis Sun.

AN AMAZING YOUNG WOMAN.

She is English to the core, and has started New York society. She rides astride, fences, dances, talks, sings, plays, and is an athlete. She attended the Paderewski recital given by William C. Whitney in his New York home. Upon this occasion Lady Constance electrified the guests by performing a

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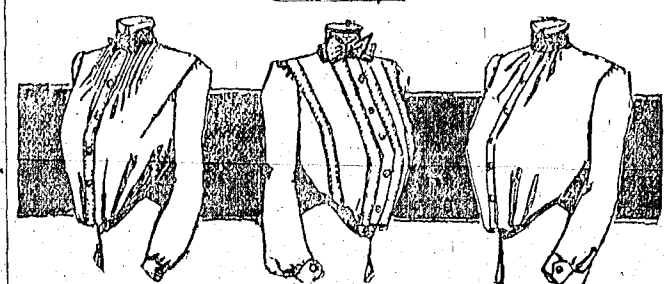
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BE-STITCHED SHIRT WAISTS.



The new shirt-waist models are fascinating indeed. White seems to take the lead and the combination of black and white comes next in popularity. The most marked change in the new models is the great amount of stitching used and the large buttons down the front. The stitched waists have a tailored effect and are bound to be popular. One especially pretty one was made of rather coarse white linen, having four 2-inch box plaits down the front, stitched

on either edge in black. Large white pearl buttons down the front and on the cuffs and stock of black and white dotted taffeta. Belt of black velvet ribbon. Another stunning model has wide inverted plaits on each shoulder, covering the gatherings in the top of sleeve. Five small stitched cuffs, either side of the front at the neck, give the fullness to the front. Stock of black satin ribbon with white linen turnover.

ladder or following an intricate path through a maze, etc., writes Prof. Edward J. Thorndyke, of Columbia University, in the International Monthly. They learn readily to abandon those acts which bring discomfort and to emphasize those which are successful in securing them food, shelter, warmth, and the companionship of their fellows.

Their learning, like that of the fishes, is essentially a process of selection. For instance, a chick is confined in a cage from which it can escape only by pecking at a certain spot, and so opening the door. It sees other chicks and food outside and reacts to the situation (confinement) according to its labor organization, by running about, peeping, jumping at the walls, trying to squeeze through any small openings and pecking at the barriers confining it. The chick feels a score or more of impulses to a score or more of acts. If its reaction include one particular act—namely, a peck at a certain spot—it of course escapes. This one act is followed by freedom, food and general comfort. The other acts resulted only in a continuance of the unpleasant solitary confinement.

If, after the chick has enjoyed freedom for awhile, we put it into the cage again, we have a repetition of the first event, except that the chick is likely to run and peep and jump and squeeze less and to peck at the door sooner. If we continue this process, so that the chick is again and again confronted by the situation—"confinement in a box of such and such appearance"—it constantly decreases the useless acts and performs the suitable one sooner and sooner, until finally it pecks at the spot immediately whenever put into that box. It has learned, we say, to get out of the box by pecking at a certain spot.

Locks of Nicaragua Canal to Accommodate Biggest Vessels Afloat.

The Federal statute under which the Isthmian Canal Commission was created required that body to make examinations and devise plans for a canal of sufficient navigable depth and of the requisite dimensions to accommodate the largest vessels afloat.

As a rule, merchant ships are longer than naval vessels, while the latter class have relatively much the greater beam or width. The longest vessel now afloat is the Oceanic of the White Star Line; it has a length of practically 700 feet. It is quite probable that within a comparatively short time longer vessels will be built, but it would manifestly be impracticable for the commission to take into consideration the possible development of ship design for an indefinite future period.

It was, then, necessary to consider those vessels at present afloat whose dimensions are the largest yet used, and design the canal and its works so as to afford a reasonable margin beyond those limits, but not so great as to involve excessive cost. To meet these conditions the locks were designed to give a clear length of 740 feet and a clear width of 84 feet. The greatest beam or breadth of warship at present is practically 77 feet. The locks, therefore, meet the requirements of the law and give some room for developments beyond the maximum limits of size already attained.

It is well known that ships drawing as much as thirty-two feet in sea water have entered or passed from New York harbor as well as some other ports, and there is no reason to believe that the limit of draught has yet been reached. It was, therefore, decided that the least navigable depth in the canal should be thirty-five feet, and that limit has been carefully observed throughout its entire length. In the barrier entrances at the extremities of the canal, this depth of thirty-five feet is provided at mean low tide.

A Queer Serbian Custom.
A traveler through Servia will often notice dolls hung up inside the cottage windows. He learns that the dolls are put up as a sign to announce to wayfarers that a marriageable daughter dwells in the house.

Delicate Work.
A Baltimore engraver has put the alphabet on the head of a common pin. The work took only an hour and a half.

CHANGES BEING WROUGHT IN THE OIL COUNTRY.

"BILL" DITCHWATER—FARMER

MR. WILLIAM J. DITCHWATER—OIL MAGNATE

Highland sword dance after two walking sticks were placed upon the floor. There seems to be nothing that this versatile young woman cannot do well. In London she is noted not only for her athletics, but for her love of farming, her fancy for baby bon constructors as pets, and her patronage of kindergarten.

MENTAL CAPACITY OF A 'CHICK.'
They learn readily to do those actions which bring Food and Ease.

In 1890 I made a great many experiments with young chicks, testing their ability to learn a variety of performance, such as getting out of a box by pecking at a certain spot on a door or by jumping upon a little platform or by pulling down a string with their beaks, escaping from a pen by going up a

ladder or following an intricate path through a maze, etc., writes Prof. Edward J. Thorndyke, of Columbia University, in the International Monthly. They learn readily to abandon those acts which bring discomfort and to emphasize those which are successful in securing them food, shelter, warmth, and the companionship of their fellows.

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If, after the chick has enjoyed freedom for awhile, we put it into the cage again, we



A LITTLE THINKER.

Cunning little Johnny,
Three years old today,
Standing at the window,
Doesn't want to play.

He is watching papa
Out there in the snow,
Up and down the vineyard,
Slowly to and fro.

He is thinking deeply
Of the reason why
Papa stays out there so long,
Then comes in by-and-by.

And so he turns to mamma,
Sitting in her chair,
"Mamma, what is papa
Doin' way out there?"

Mamma answers briefly:
"He is trimming grapes."
Johnny looks surprised, and
A little laugh escapes.

Still another question
From thoughtful little John:
"Mamma, how does papa
Sew de trousers on?"

—Chicago Record-Herald.

A STAR STORY.

There was once a little twinkley star
That shone and sparkled in the sky.
And every night a little boy in a white
nightie climbed upon a chair in the
window to say "Goodnight" to the star
before he went to bed.

One night the star missed the little
boy and wondered what had happened.
So it decided to go and see. It slipped
out of its place when nobody was look-
ing and slid down a shiny moonbeam
right to the little boy's window. And
then it peeped into the room and saw
the boy.

He was lying on his little bed, but
he wasn't asleep. Oh, no! His eyes
were most shut, though, and big tears
were rolling down his cheeks, while
his mouth was quivering and he was
shaking all over. The star wondered
what was the matter—it had never be-
fore seen a little boy cry.

Then some one came into the room
and gathered the little boy in her arms.
And he clung tight to her and hid his
face on her shoulder and said: "Is so
solly I was naught an' kicked papa!"

Then she hugged the little boy and
kissed him, and said: "There, don't
cry any more, dearie. You are mother's
big boy, you know. Now shall we say
"good-night" to the star?"

When the star heard that he sud-
denly remembered it was very rude to
peek, and he slid up that moonbeam
and got back into his place so quickly
that he knocked several stars out of
the sky.

Then the mother carried the little
boy to the window, and he smiled and
kissed his hand and said: "Goodnight,
little star!" And the star twinkled
back "Goodnight!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

GRANDMA'S FOOT STOVE.

The children had been rummaging
in the garret, and they brought down
such a funny looking thing—a tin box
set in a wooden frame, with a little
carved pillar.

"What's it for?" asked Jack.
"And what's its name?" asked Patty.
"That is a foot stove," said Grand-
ma, looking over her glasses. "We
used to fill it with hot coals, and carry
it to church to keep our feet warm.
You see there was no fire in the church
and it was very cold in winter. The
frost on the windows was often so
thick that they looked like ground
glass."

"I remember the first time that our
folks let me carry a foot stove myself.
Mother was sick, and father stayed at
home to take care of her, so I went
to church alone. How grown-up I felt,
as I marched up the aisle, holding the
foot stove in my mittened hand, and
sat down by myself in one corner of
the family pew!"

"The backs of the pews were all so
high that I could not see any one ex-
cept the minister, 'way over my head,
in the pulpit. He was a very wise
man, and used long words that I could
not understand at all, and I soon grew
tired of watching his breath make lit-
tle clouds of vapor in the cold air while
he was speaking."

"Then I thought how nice it would
be to curl up on the seat and take a
little nap. Nobody was in sight but
the minister, and he had taken off his
glasses and laid them in the hymn
book, and I knew without he never
could see me when he was out on
his morning walk, and passed me
on my way to school. So I tucked my
big muff of gray squirrel's fur under
my head, and put the foot stove to my
feet, and felt so comfortable that I
fell asleep in one wink."

"When I awoke I was surprised to
see the pulpit empty, and the sunset
sparkling through the frosty win-
dows. I was astonished to find that I
must have slept a long while, the peo-
ple had all gone away without notice
me, and I was locked up alone in the
church!"

"O grandma! Weren't you afraid?"
said little Patty.
"Yes, for I knew it would be quite
dark before evening service, when the
church would be unlocked again. It was
turning cold, too, and I put my
little muff fingers on the foot stove,
and tried to get the tingle out of them."

"Pretty soon I heard some one un-
lock the door. I thought it was the
sexton, and stood up on the seat to see,
peeping over the back of the pew. O,
Patty and Jack, how I felt when I saw
it was the dimmed old minister him-
self! He had left his glasses in the
hymn book, and came back to get them.
How I wished that I had never
taken that naughty nap!"

"However, I told him just how rude
I had been, and how I went to sleep
in the middle of his sermon. I cried
pretty hard as I told the disgraceful
story, for I thought he would scold
me, and in dreadfully low words, too;
but he never said a thing except "The

poor little pussy!" and then he picked
me up in his arms, foot stove and all,
and carried me safe home.
"But what an ashamed little girl he
set down on our doorstep!"—Youth's
Companion.

DESCENDANT OF BLUEBEARD.

There was once upon a time a
young girl named Marybel, who lived
with her parents in an old and beau-
tiful stone house, far away from any
town or village.

Although these people lived in
splendor, they were really very poor,
and simply stayed there because the
house had been in their family for
many years, and they were proud of
their ancestral home.

But not one did her father approve,
for no man, said, he should marry
his daughter who could not boast of
good ancestry.

At length it happened that there
came to live in a neighboring town
young Autar Baan, who was as cele-
brated for his riches as Marybel was
for her pretty face. Finally he heard
of her far-famed beauty, and deter-
mined to offer his hand.

Although the suitor's visits to his
lady love were frequent, he never
came without an attendant, and such
a queer little person as this was. A
man not more than four feet high,
hideously ugly, and acting in the ca-
pacity of barber to Autar Baan.

At first Marybel took no notice of
this small personage, but finally, not-
icing that he never left her sweet-
heart's side for a moment, she became
jealous and showed her dislike as
much as she dared.

But Marybel was too busy in the
great preparations for her wedding,
that was soon to come, to pay much
attention to the grotesque little bar-
ber, and so for awhile she forgot him.

When, after she was married, how-
ever, and never could go anywhere
with her husband without "Haje," she
at length rebelled and endeavored to
make his life as miserable as possi-
ble.

Now, there was something else that
troubled her exceedingly. It was the
custom in those days for men of high
rank to wear full beards, and Mary-
bel's husband would persist in having
"Haje" shave him every morning. No
persuasion on the part of his wife
could make him change his mind, and
so she had to put up with his clean
shaven face, to you see, although
Marybel had more money than she
knew what to do with, and was win-
ed and dined and feted to her heart's
content, she was not altogether happy.

Finally Autar Baan fell sick with
a dreadful fever that was raging in
the kingdom at that time, and Mary-
bel insisted upon taking care of him.
From the first, however, he made her
make him a strange promise, and that
was to have Haje shave him every
morning, and also that if he became
delirious every one should leave the
room excepting the barber. Marybel
reluctantly gave her word, and from
that time on her husband grew daily
worse, and Marybel was nearly fran-
tic, for she really loved him very dear-
ly.

Then Haje insisted upon being left
alone with his master, but Marybel
said no, and had him forcibly ejected
from the palace.

At first she took no notice of Autar
Baan's strange words, but at length
realized their significance, and it
dawned upon her why her husband
never spoke of his ancestors. In his
wanderings he let it escape him that
he was descended straight from the
horrible and much-dreaded Bluebeard,
and to make this dreadful truth much
more apparent his beard, which had
not been cut for some time, grew out,
and, horrible to relate, it was a deep
blue!

Poor Marybel nearly went wild, for
ancestors meant so much to her, but
she finally managed to control her-
self and sent for the faithful Haje to
shave his master's head, and to help her.

Together they took care of him, and
at last after many weeks Autar Baan
recovered, and then Marybel had to
tell him that she had broken her
word and had not left him to the care
of Haje. Her husband was dread-
ful angry and immediately ordered
his trunks and chest to be packed, and
without a word to his disobedient
wife, he left her, and set out for for-
eign lands.

Three years passed, and never a
word from her absent husband, and
Autar Baan's wife changed from a
gay young girl to a sad and sorrow-
ful woman. But at last after patient
waiting, there came a letter to Mary-
bel, which bore the welcome news
that Autar Baan was even then on
his way home, and had decided to for-
give his wife. Great was her rejoic-
ing, and many were the preparations
made for the reception of her long
lost husband.

They were as last reconciled to
each other, and Autar Baan forgave
Marybel and gave his word that, as
now she knew his secret, he would
consent to the dismissal of the hated
Haje.—New York Mail and Express.

Not So Unfortunate.

No harm was done, it is reported,
to the submarine boat Fulton by its
accidental trip to the bottom, but the
incident is unfortunate, because of the
undue importance, which will be at-
tached to it by people who know little
more about such craft than that their
history hitherto has been composed
chiefly of fatalities. Yet what hap-
pened to the Fulton might have hap-
pened to any boat of her size and material,
even though it was not intended for
under-water navigation. Instead of il-
lustrating the peril to which the Ful-
ton's passengers will be subjected, it
simply showed that the Fulton, when
filled with water in circumstances
which could not occur with her train-
ed crew on board, will go to the bot-
tom and stay there. An ordinary tor-
pedo boat would have done the same
thing, and nothing was proved ex-
cept that the Fulton will not float
when full of water, a fact which was
perfectly well known before. It re-
mains true, however, that submarine
navigation is dangerous business at
best, and that the object of the inven-
tion is to minimize the danger, there
being little chance of removing it alto-
gether.

The European concert is usually a
discordant affair.

FLAGS FOR THE WORLD.

ENGLAND, MEXICO AND CUBA
COME HERE TO BUY.

American-made flags floating over
Australia and over French Yachts—
Great Quantities Exported—We Are
Getting More Patriotic at Home Also.

"We export from this country to
England," said a New York flag maker,
"great numbers of the smaller printed
cotton flags, ranging in size from flags
of two by three inches to flags of 24 by
36 inches."

"Of small flags of American manu-
facture there were sold in England at
the time of the Jubilee celebration
thousands of gross. We shall sell
them thousands of gross for the cor-
onation celebration."

"With their cheaper labor they can
make bunting flags in England cheap-
er than we can make them, but when
it comes to machine-printed cotton
flags we can make them here and sell
them in England cheaper than they
can make them for themselves."

"We sell bunting yacht flags to a
number of yacht clubs in France, this
trade having come about originally
through the purchase of flags by Amer-
ican members of these clubs."

"To Canada we sell considerable
quantities of flags, British flags and
flags of the Dominion. The greatest
proportion of these are of printed mus-
lin such as we sell to England, and are
bought in Canada, as in England, in
large numbers on the occasion of any
celebration which calls for a display
of flags. But to Canada we sell also
silk flags, and some bunting flags, too."

"Mexico buys perhaps 2 per cent.
of its flags of all sorts in the United
States. Cuba buys here nine-tenths
of all its flags, and we sell in the Brit-
ish island of Jamaica and in the other
British island possessions in this hemi-
sphere."

"Australia buys the greater part of
all its flags, cotton, silk and bunting
flags of Great Britain and of its own
Commonwealth in this country. It is
more than likely that the British or
the Australian flag seen floating in
Melbourne or Sydney or elsewhere in
the island continent was made in
America and bought in New York."

"There are more flags sold in pro-
portion to the population in republics
than in countries under a monarchical
form of government, and there are
more flags in proportion to the popu-
lation sold in long settled than in more
newly settled regions. Thus there are
more flags to the population sold in
the United States than in any other
country on earth, and more sold in the
East than in the West."

"This doesn't mean that the West is
less patriotic, but that it is still more
or less busy getting settled. There are
other things it needs before flags."

"But the aggregate consumption of
flags in this country is steadily increas-
ing, and it is increasing proportionate-
ly faster than the population. In
more and more homes has the flag
come to be considered a necessity, that
is to say, an essential part of the
household equipment, for use upon oc-
casion, and the spread of country with-
in which the flag is thus held is all
the time widening."

"If their patriotism can be reckon-
ed by the display of flags they make,
then the three most patriotic cities in
the country are Philadelphia, New
York and Boston. On regularly re-
curring holidays of national observ-
ance calling forth patriotic sentiment,
as the Fourth of July and Washing-
ton's Birthday, Philadelphia makes a
more liberal display of flags than New
York. But on great special occasions,
awakening deep feeling, New York
puts out the greater number of flags
by far."

"The latest thing in flags is found in
the handsome little silk flag that is
now so often used for decorative pur-
poses, or for a souvenir, at banquets
of a patriotic or social or military na-
ture. These little silken flags, na-
tional flags in miniature, are now to
be had in representations of the flags
of fifty or more nations."—New York
Sun.

Spiders as a Diet.

Spiders as diet are mentioned in
Jensen's play, "The Staple of News,"
but it is only as diet for monkeys,
where Almacaz says of Pennyboy,
Sen. (II. 1.):

Sweeps down no cobwebs here.
But sells them for cut fingers; and the
spiders.

As creatures reared of dust, and cost
him nothing.

To fat old ladies' monkeys.

This seems to hint at some nutriti-
ous virtue in them.

In Lincolnshire it is thought that
to swallow a spider is dangerous to
health, if not absolutely fatal. At
Lincoln assizes in July, 1872, I heard
a witness, whose home was at Plix-
borough or the immediate neighbor-
hood, depose that she had said to a
young woman who appeared to be a
lady, "Thoo looks strange an' badly,
lass; thoo must hev swall'd a spider."
Spiders are said to have been taken
here as a cure for ague, but that form
of suffering has ceased to occur in
these parts for many years, so I never
knew an instance of the remedy being
applied.—Notes and Queries.

The Guns of the Mikasa.

The trials of the improved Elswick
gun mountings for the barrette guns
of the Japanese battleship Mikasa
seem to prove that they are a long
way in advance of anything yet in use
in our navy. From the after barrette,
firing unaimed shots, the gun was on
one occasion loaded and fired in
thirty seconds, an improvement of
twelve seconds on the best previous
performance. But the remarkable re-
sult was achieved by the forward bar-
rette, which, firing aimed rounds from
one gun, got off three shots in a net
period of ninety-seven seconds, or at
an average rate of one round in thirty-
three and one-third seconds. As, how-
ever, the gun's crew were merely a
scratch lot, it is probable that the Mik-
asa will beat this performance in the
future. She will, at any rate, ap-
proach the rate of two rounds per gun
per minute, which means that from
her four 12-inch guns alone she will
be able to hurl three tons of steel at
an opponent within that time.—St.
James' Gazette.

THE IVY GREEN.

Rare Old Plant Taking Hold of New
York Buildings.

"Some day," said the man who walks
about a little "New York will be the
greenwalled city. Possibility it will
not be so in our time, but the young-
sters who will be where we are now
fifty years hence, will see it."—Within
four years I have noticed a rapid
growth of green and every summer
adds materially to the prospect.

"I don't mean trees, for New York
will never be an arboreal city, but I
refer to the growth of ivy and creep-
ers of various kinds on the houses all
over town, in residence streets and
upon the churches. In Madison ave-
nue there are houses so covered from
foundation to cornice that the obser-
ver cannot distinguish the material of
their construction. And so with very
many churches, the vines climbing
high up the steeples and still reaching
skyward. Far downtown there are
some old houses green in their attire,
but the greatest number are among
the newer houses uptown."

"Along West End avenue and
through the streets crossing it there
are masses of green extending not
over one house, but almost over half
a block. At one place in West End
avenue there are three houses, with
pointed gables covered to the tips
with an ivy or creeper, and as far as
I could see there was but one stem at
starting. This grew from an open
place in the sidewalk, against the foun-
dation, not two feet square. West
end of the gable and electricity
through the soil of the streets may
have on trees I cannot say, but there
does not appear to be any of it upon
the vines, and their growth is as strong
and green as can be found in any coun-
try churchyard. In many houses the
windows look like mouths of caves
through the clustering vines, and there
are hundreds of windowless walls of
newer houses built out to the street
alongside of old houses sitting back
that are solid green. The effect is
pleasing, and in summer is a vast im-
provement over blistering sun-reflect-
ing surfaces."

"The old superstition that vines on
the walls rotted them or made the in-
teriors damp has been exploded, and
it is shown that the effect is the op-
posite, the vines absorbing the moisture
and really protecting the walls. In-
sects are possibly attracted by the
vines, but we can stand a few bugs for
so much beauty, and every house owner
on the island should do what he can
to encourage vine growing, and if we
cannot have shade trees among us,
have the next best thing to them."

HE TOOK THE HINT.

Western Journalist Fled Without Wait-
ing Further Development.

"I was in the newspaper business
once myself," laughed the party, ac-
cording to the Detroit Free Press.
"When I left college I decided that no
thing but journalism would water the
strenuous life that I proposed to
lead. In looking over the situation
I realized that the eastern field was
too cramped for my swelling ambition,
so I decided upon the free and bound-
less West as the only spot where my
budding genius could properly expand
unhindered by the conventionalities
of the effete East."

"Well, I found a small town in the
West where there was no paper and
proceeded at once to fill a long-felt
want. Soon after I had established
my great molder of opinion a lynching
took place and I felt that the situation
called for a few burning words upon
the subject. The result was a two-
column leader, wherein I handled the
outrage without gloves. I cannot now
recall what I said except the end,
which read something like this: 'Gen-
tlemen, think twice before you again
drag the name of our beautiful and
future great city through the mud.'"

"The edition containing my inspired
and burning words was hardly issued
when I had a call from a delegation of
my fellow citizens."

"What can I do for you gentlemen?"
I asked, realizing that I was facing a
condition, not a theory.

"We've kin yere," said the spokes-
man, "to inform you that we don't take
no shine to that our article of yours
'bout lynching.' Our first impression
was to bring a rope along with us, but
we remembered what we said 'bout
thinkin' twice, so we've jes' called to
let you know that we've had our first
think. We'll be yere again tomorrow."

"I took the hint and the first train
out of town."

Traits of Dickens.

"One peculiarity about Dickens I re-
member well," writes Mr. Justin Mc-
Carthy in his chatty article on celebri-
ties.

"He had an intense love of the open
air, and even in the depths of a Lon-
don winter, if he came into the house
of a friend and entered a room the
windows of which were closed, his
first business seemed to be to throw
all the windows open, and make the
apartment as breezy as it could be
made in a London street."

"Curiously enough, that sort of nerv-
ous trepidation which I always felt in
the presence of Dickens never possessed
me when I came near to Thackeray,
although Thackeray had by far the
more imposing appearance."

"I have a melancholy recollection
which can never leave me of a din-
ner party to which I was invited at
Thackeray's house. I had written some-
thing in a daily newspaper on a sub-
ject of controversy, which then deeply
interested Thackeray, and he had in-
vited me to dine with him, and have
a talk over the whole matter. That
dinner party never came off, for just
before the day fixed for it Thackeray
was found dead in his bed."—London
Express.

Feminine Logic.

A woman's logic has more crises
crosses in it than a patchwork quilt.
—New York Press.

In every 1,000 British men there are
thirty-five widowers; in 1,000 British
women there are seventy-eight wid-
ows.

The first fire engine used in the
United States was brought from Eng-
land to New York city in 1731.

FOR STYLES IN HORSES.

WHY THERE ARE NO SORRELS
IN NEW YORK CITY.

Vogue of the Old-Fashioned Freckled
Gray—A Comparison Between City
and Country Fashions—Crossed
Matched Pairs.

It was a countryman who made the
rather startling discovery that there
are no sorrel horses in this city. He
had come on from his native town—
where the sorrel horse is his grand-
father's still in vogue—to buy a pair
of carriage horses. In the course of
his equine shopping hundreds of
horses were shown to him and it was
not until he had requested a dealer
to bring out a certain pair that he had
looked at earlier in the day that he
made his discovery.

"Which pair was it?" asked the
dealer.

"That sorrel and gray," explained
the countryman. "Sorrel and gray,"
repeated the dealer, and for a time
he remained silent as if in great per-
plexity of mind. "I guess you must
mean that cross-matched pair—the
golden chestnut and the flea-bitten
gray," and when the pair were brought
into the ring his surmise proved to be
correct.

"If that 'golden chestnut' as you call
him is not a sorrel, then I've never
seen one," declared the countryman.

"Oh, that's all right," explained the
dealer, "he's a sorrel—a beautiful sorrel
but at New York city—never! Why,
he would get his head off four times
before we could sell him to a New
Yorker as a sorrel. They won't stand
for 'em. They don't like the name. It
sounds too provincial for their taste.
And you know as well as I do that
even when we were boys the old sorrel
had a bad reputation—no bottom,
no courage," they used to say.

"It's a curious thing about a horse's
color—anyway—that is, so far as it in-
fluences his market value here in
New York. This pair you are looking
at now is a good illustration. Their
color scheme is about as near the
correct one as you could find—some-
times buyers might want a blue instead
of a flea-bitten gray to go with that
golden chestnut, but there are just as
many more who would prefer them as
they stand. For ourselves, I'm almost
willing to wager that we would never
look twice at that gray horse if we
were not influenced by the fashion that
this city sets. In my native town—I
suppose the same is true of yours—
we always considered an old-freckled
gray (they don't become 'flea-bitten')
until they reach New York! about the
meanest and cheapest beast a man
could ride behind. Here they are
looked upon as the smartest thing in
horse flesh that can be had. I've
handled horses long enough to know
that no good horse is a bad color,
but for bottom and for wear and tear
in all sorts of climates I'm ready to
concede that that same old fashioned
freckled rascal can outlive them all."

"I know that you want a pair of
horses that are considered the proper
type and color here in New York and
are not going to be affected by what
your neighbors say or what I say. But
what would nine in every ten of your
horse-fancying towns people say if
they saw a man driving a cross-matched
pair?" They would say he was
color-blind. Take those men that
tried through six counties with a pair
of compasses in their pockets looking
for a bay horse with a white star on
his forehead or a four-inch white stock-
ing on his off hind leg; what would
they say to the crazy quilt pairs that
are sold here everyday?"

"I do not mean to imply that we city
folks know more about horses than
the countrymen. On the question of
animal soundness I should just as read-
ily accept the opinion of a farmer who
has been 'tinkerin' around horses' all
his life as that of the city veterinary
who makes \$10,000 a year. When it
comes to sacrificing uniformity in ac-
tion and conformation, however, to a
white star or a white stocking, I think
we are wise where the countryman is
foolish. I can't think now of any
combination of horse colors that we
could not put together and sell if the
animals were evenly gaited and had
the same conformation. As for that
sorrel horse, why, he's a 'golden chest-
nut' here for the same reason that the
red-haired girl up in Catteragus Coun-
ty is a 'Titan blonde' in New York.
And you can't go wrong on them, sir,"
said the dealer, suddenly lapsing into
his professional vernacular, "as sweet
a going pair as you ever drove behind,
sound as a brass bell."—New York
Post.

We Call Them Turnips.

A well-known Philadelphia athlete,
who has several times won amateur
wrestling championships, was staying
in England recently, where he was the
guest of a former Philadelphia Phila-
delphian. The wrestler took a delight in buying fine
specimens of vegetables, fruit, etc., and
it was seldom he returned from a
drive along the Strand or Oxford
street without bringing in something
special for dinner. He had bought a
crab six times bigger than the Amer-
ican variety, had purchased green
gages as big as large plums, and had
frequently carried home in triumph
strawberries the size of walnuts. One
day he returned with a package under
his arm which he guarded carefully.
His host asked him what his latest
discovery was, and he replied:

"I have at last secured a prize, and
I bet you have never seen their equal."

"What is it?"

"Turnishes, my boy, as big as your
fist, and not woody either."

"Let me look," replied the host.

The athlete carefully opened the
package and with extreme care laid
them on the table, saying, "I wish I
could show them to some of my Phila-
delphia friends. They would take
a first prize in any show. How do
you like them?"

The host looked at them with admir-
ing eyes and slowly remarked:

"Yes, very fine; but we call them
turnips in this country."—Philadel-
phia Telegraph.

Greece uses more than five thousand
tons of copper sulphate per annum
for killing insects, especially those
that feed upon the currant bush.

SQUAWS AS SERVANTS.

They Are Even More Unreliable Than
Others.

Carson, the capital of Nevada, is
probably the only city in the country
where the "hired girl" is a squaw.
The Eastern tourist is apt to think
that the Western Indian is a myth.
At Denver he will see him only at the
annual festival. In New Mexico
and Arizona he will find him truly but
he is the Pueblo Indian living in his
own ancient village. The Indian of
the plains, the hero of the frontier ro-
mance, is secluded on the reservation.
But at Carson he is an all pervading
element of the landscape. In the
mountains round about Carson live the
remnants of three tribes, the Putes,
the Washoes and the Shoshones. They
are absolutely free, left in possession
of these sterile uplands which the
white man does not want. Each day
companies of them come down into
Carson, and swatched in bright blank-
ets, sit playing Plute poker upon every
vacant lot. You will see the squaws
sewing there also, making garments of
turkey red and other gorgeous cottons.
The papposes play about, the brilliant
sun throws out the flaming scarlet of
the blankets, and the rich coppery
hues of their skin. It is all pictures-
que.

Now it is this picturesque personage,
male and female, who helps to solve
the servant girl problem in Carson.
Other help is scarce and high, and in
spite of the fact that neither buck nor
squaw can ever be pinned to regular
labor, their occasional services are
welcome. To the Carson housewife
every buck is "Jim" and every squaw
is "Sally." Sally opens the kitchen
door without the formality of a knock
and says "Mahaylie (woman), you
want work done?" Or, simply, "Me
heap hogadi," which signifies that she
is very hungry and desires to work for
a meal. If you are an Eastern woman
this is apt to frighten you the first
time; and it is likewise terrifying to
look up and find a buck's swarthy face
plastered against the outside of your
window pane. It takes a little while
for you to thoroughly learn that there
is nothing to be feared. But after a
bit you welcome Sally gladly, and set